

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.  
CIRCULATION  
Over 500,000 Sunday.  
Over 300,000 Daily.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXV.—NO. 32. C.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

\* \* \* PRICE ONE CENT CHICAGO EDITION TWO CENTS

# NATIONS LEAVE POLAND TO FATE

## HOUSE AGAINST WILSON'S PLAN FOR DEFENSES

Poll Shows Only 24 Members in Favor of Contingent Army.

## WOULD USE MILITIA.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—(Special.)

President Wilson is facing the overwhelming defeat in congress of his program of land defense—the most distinctive feature of which is the continental army of volunteer citizen soldiers, trained two months annually for three years.

A poll of the opinions of the members of the house by THE TRIBUNE correspondent today indicates that the continental army scheme will be snowed under if ever comes to a vote in that body.

The prevailing sentiment in the house is favorable to an army program such as is advocated by THE TRIBUNE—an increased regular army and a national guard strengthened and developed under federal supervision.

### ONLY 24 FAVOR PLAN.

Of the 325 members in the house in Washington today, only twenty-four declared themselves in favor of the president's continental army plan. Of these eight were Republicans and sixteen Democrats.

Two hundred and fifteen members—104 Republicans, 108 Democrats, and 47 Progressives—said they favor a federalized national guard in preference to the continental army proposal. Taking into account absences and those who were noncommittal in answering THE TRIBUNE inquiry, one is safe in stating that considerably more than a majority of the house—218 members—is committed to the national guard plan.

One hundred and forty-six members—55 Republicans, 82 Democrats, and 11 Progressives—said they favor a federalized national guard in preference to the continental army proposal. Taking into account absences and those who were noncommittal in answering THE TRIBUNE inquiry, one is safe in stating that considerably more than a majority of the house—218 members—is committed to the national guard plan.

WILL BE READY TO CHANGE.  
President Wilson has been apprised, since returning from his speaking tour, of the opinion of his army program. He will now start to change the continental army plan to windward by giving it an anchor to windward by giving it the support of his specific proposals and is ready to accept an alternative plan.

It is pronounced that the repudiation of the president's continental army scheme, which itself was a repudiation of the many experts' recommendations, that a would resort upon it by the house members in military affairs appears to be the question.

The Democratic majority of the committee is believed to recommend a slight increase in the standing army and federal control of the national guard. National members will advocate a standing army, with provision for a national guard and a federalized national

ARMY PUT TO MEMBER.  
A number of the houses who were present today in the House of Representatives voted in favor of the proposed continental army plan or a development of the national guard under federal control.

Both delegations Representatives Cannon, King, and Wheeler, were noncommittal. Representative Burcham said he is for the plan. The others, irrespective of their support of the development of a federalized national guard and against the continental army.

Both delegations Representatives Reed and Most, Democrats, are for a federal army. Representatives Rains, Cline, and Barnhart, and All for the national guard. Delegates Culpepper and Dixon, and Moore and Wood, Repub-

## Backer Found for City Health Bureau Paper

Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson announced yesterday that he is going to publish a new health magazine. It is to be a monthly periodical and the first issue will come out in March.

According to Dr. Robertson, one of his friends, who wishes to remain anonymous, has agreed to finance the publication for a year. The estimated cost is \$1,000 a month. Dr. Robertson said he would name a staff of fifteen physicians to assist him in the editorial work.

It is proposed to distribute the periodical principally among the poorer classes. The articles will be so written as to make them intelligible to the layman. About 100,000 copies will be circulated.

The first issue will probably begin a baby series. "The Baby's First Month" will be the subject of the initial article, which will be followed by "The Baby's Second Month" in the next issue, and so on.

When special articles appear it is proposed to place the magazine in the hands of those who can benefit most by them. Thus if the subject of restaurants is treated the magazine will be distributed among chefs, waiters, and waitresses.

### HOTEL THIEVES ROB ROOM WHILE THE GUESTS FOX TROT

Mrs. Emma Altman Loses Bonds and Gems at the Hayes and Next Door Couple Disappear.

Fashionable hotel thieves at the Hayes hotel, 1121 East Sixty-fourth street, are charged with having looted the room of a guest of articles valued at more than \$3,000 on Friday night while many of the pleasure-loving residents of the hotel were fraternizing in the hotel dining room.

The victim of the robbery is Mrs. Emma Altman, wife of a photoplay producer. She had returned from Milwaukee on Friday evening with a bag containing bonds worth \$5,000, jewelry valued at \$100, and \$90 in cash.

Next to the Altman room was one occupied by T. Butler and wife of San Antonio, Tex. There is a connecting door through a bathroom. Butler attended the dance, but his wife was ill, having been sent to her room. The Altmans also were at the dance. In the morning the valuables were gone. So were the Butlers. And they neglected to pay their bill.

### ARCHBISHOP MUNDELEIN OFF FOR CHICAGO TODAY.

Will Be Accompanied by 180 Priests and 25 Laymen—Public Reception Here Set for Feb. 12.

New York, Feb. 6.—(Special)—The new archbishop of Chicago, the Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, until recently auxiliary bishop of Brooklyn, accompanied by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn and a delegation of seventy Brooklyn priests, twenty-five laymen, and with an escort of fifty priests of the Diocese of Chicago, will leave the Grand Central station on a special train for Chicago at 8 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The public reception to Archbishop Mundelein is to take place in the Auditorium theater, Chicago, Sunday, Feb. 12. Heretofore Archbishop Mundelein's name appeared as president of the Tablet Publishing company on the editorial pages of the Tablet, the official weekly of the Roman Catholic church in the diocese of Brooklyn, but his name does not appear on the tablet, nor is there any name given as to who his successor may be.

### THE WEATHER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1916.

Chicago and vicinity—Fog and clouds Monday; Tuesday, cloudy with northwest winds becoming variable. Wednesday, cloudy with north winds. Thursday, cloudy with north winds. Friday, cloudy with north winds. Saturday, cloudy with north winds. Sunday, cloudy with north winds.

Temperature in Chicago.

Maximum, 2 p. m., Sunday, 81°.

Minimum, 2 a. m., Monday, 32°.

Temperature in Chicago.

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Temperature in Chicago.

## LUSITANIA CASE MAY BE DECIDED ON GERMAN VIEW

Lansing Will Advise Wilson to Accept Terms of Memorandum by Bernstorff.

(By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.] The indications are that the Lusitania controversy will be settled on the terms proposed by Germany, that the memorandum delivered by Count von Bernstorff to the German ambassador, last Friday.

President Wilson will confer tomorrow with Secretary Lansing and may submit the question to the cabinet on Tuesday. Secretary Lansing will advise the president to accept the settlement proposed by Germany, with some minor amendment of the phraseology which will bind Germany to undertake in the future no reprisal upon its enemies that jeopardizes the safety of neutrals. Count von Bernstorff is empowered to make such changes.

Secretary Lansing believes that the Von Bernstorff memorandum meets the demands that Germany confesses the injustice of the act which cost the lives of 116 Americans, make reparation, and give assurances that Americans henceforth will not be placed in jeopardy.

**Others Will Oppose Course.**

The president will receive contrary counsel from other advisers. There are some administration officials, primarily those holding the traditional views of the president in their keeping, who are reluctant to relinquish the idea of maintaining another "diplomatic victory" in the Lusitania case.

The president, however, has allowed himself to be placed in such a weak position that he could with difficulty carry out a plan of aggressive action. Mr. Wilson allowed the Lusitania negotiations to be prolonged. Then he suddenly revived the controversy on the eve of the presidential campaign, with the result that Germany was convinced an effort was being made to manufacture political capital for the administration.

Germany recognizes the fact that the president would have difficulty in justifying a severance of diplomatic relations in view of the fact that both Berlin and Washington have conceded so much that the remaining issue is merely a quibble over terminology.

**May Revive Activity.**

It is pointed out that Germany may revive its submarine warfare when conditions permit to sink enemy and merchant vessels without endangering the lives of Americans. The revolution that close to a majority of the senate favors the prevention of Americans from traveling on ships of belligerent nationality foreshadows possible future legislation to attain this end.

If steps should be taken to keep Americans off belligerent vessels, Germany could resume its reprisals and sink without warning enemy ships without becoming involved in trouble with the United States. By reviving his demand that the sinking of the Lusitania be admitted illegal, the president has made it possible for Germany to continue reprisals as long as they do not affect neutrals.

**DELUSIONS SPUR ALLIES.**

EDITOR HARDEN ASSERTS.

Denies Germany Prepared for This War and Refutes Claim She Is Exhausted.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Maximilian Harden, editor of *Die Zukunft*, whose utterances say the Overseas news agency, frequently have been mistakes in countries at war with Germany for anti-German propaganda, today delivered before a large audience a speech about the war.

The news agency quotes Herr Harden as saying that the continuation of the war was caused by three decisions held by Germans:

"The most reckless crime of our enemies to date is to say that Germany, who holds by the throat, is nearing its own annihilation."

The third decision, the speaker said, was that Germany for years had prepared for war, and that the Central powers therefore had only to wait until this handicap was overcome.

As a matter of fact, he said, the Germans won victories because they were able to adapt themselves to the changed circumstances.

The second delusion of the Central powers, Herr Harden said, was that Germany is approaching exhaustion, and in this connection he declared:

"It is the most reckless crime of our enemies to date to say that Germany, who holds by the throat, is nearing its own annihilation."

The third delusion, the speaker said, was contained in his stories alleging German exhaustion, which the speaker asserted was created by all that had happened on the German front.

**British Coal and Coke Board.**

London, Feb. 6.—Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, has appointed a committee to inquire into the state of coal and coke.

## WILL APPAM TRY TO ESCAPE?

German Commander of Captured British Liner Asks Permission to Load 2,000 Tons of Coal and May Be Preparing for Dash into Atlantic.



Lieut. Hans Berg  
Master of the Appam  
Died in Captivity and  
Is Now Free.

## ALLIES WAITING GERMAN ATTACK ON WEST FRONT

Press Says Troop Movements Indicate Blow Will Be Struck in a Short Time.

German trenches in Belgium and in the Champagne district have been badly damaged by allied artillery. A British attack near La Bassée was repulsed.

**AWAITING GERMAN ATTACK.**

LONDON, Feb. 7.—There appears to be a growing belief both in Paris and London that the Germans are preparing to launch some important military movement on the western front. For nearly a fortnight increasing military activity has been reported along this line.

The Times says today that the pressure of events may force the German staff to stake much to preserve confidence at home and to stiffen the troops by giving them an illusion of victory.

"There have been several recent indications after the enemy's artillery fire at various points," says the Times, "that it was intended to use German infantry to complete some scheme or other, but for reasons unknown they deferred their visit to our lines."

Every argument from the enemy standpoint favors a great western offensive," the Daily Graphic says. "The sweep through Serbia has released several hundred thousand men for service under German direction, and the south bank, near Loos, Ginchy, and Armentières, and at other points attacks have been made with the evident object of finding a weak spot."

**French Official Report.**

PARIS, via London, Feb. 6.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

In Belgium our artillery, in concert with the British artillery, carried out destructive fires on the German troops in front of Boesinghe. To the east of the same region two enemy batteries were silenced by our heavy batteries.

This is taken here to indicate that the Franco-British campaign in the Kamerun is nearing conclusion.

## Kamerun Lost to Germans.



MADRID, Feb. 6.—Nine hundred Germans and 14,000 of their colonial troops from the German colony of Kamerun have crossed the border into Spanish Guinea, according to an official announcement made here today.

The troops have been disarmed and interned. The government is taking measures for their sustenance.

This is taken here to indicate that the Franco-British campaign in the Kamerun is nearing conclusion.

[The Kamerun protectorate has an area of 191,180 square miles and has a population of 8,540,000, including about 8,000 whites. The only other possession of the Germans in Africa not conquered by the allies is the protectorate of the Danube, while Roumanian troops are entrenched on the eastern frontier within fifty yards of the Austro-Hungarian lines.

It is also stated, the correspondent says, that the central powers have demanded "a neutrality favorable to the central powers" as well as the demobilization of the Roumanian army.

## CRISIS BETWEEN ROUMANIA AND BERLIN AT HEAD

Central Powers Demand Demobilization of Army; Troops on the Move.

MILAN, via London, Feb. 7, 4:30 a. m.—The Socio's Roumanian correspondent reports a critical situation between Roumania and the central powers, saying:

"Vienna and the Berlin government have formally notified the Roumanian government that they regard the eventual election of two Transylvanian Irredentist parliamentary candidates at Galatz and Caracal and the sale of over 80,000 carloads of grain to England as acts hostile to the central powers, which will take measures accordingly."

**Replies from Roumania.**

The Roumanian government, according to the correspondent, replied that the constitution does not permit the government to thwart the election of Irredentist candidates.

Concerning the sales of grain, the Roumanian government announced that this was necessary to safeguard the economic interests of the country.

**London Hearns of Crisis.**

LONDON, Feb. 7, 10 a. m.—The tension between Roumania and the central powers appears to be approaching the breaking point, according to dispatches from Italy and Roumania appearing in today's morning newspapers.

The Daily Chronicle's Marmont correspondent says Vienna and Berlin are adopting a threatening attitude toward Bucharest, and that there has been a sudden concentration of men and guns on the Bulgarian side of the Danube, while Roumanian troops are entrenched on the western frontier within fifty yards of the Austro-Hungarian lines.

It is also stated, the correspondent says, that the central powers have demanded "a neutrality favorable to the central powers" as well as the demobilization of the Roumanian army.

**King Ferdinand to Berlin.**

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is coming to Germany. It was learned here today, to return the visit paid by Emperor William to the king at Niš, Serbia, on Jan. 12.

## AS STARR BROS. Milwaukee and Chicago

Special Prices  
ON  
Hand Made  
Slips



Infants' Slips

Now 1.50

Made of fine sheer material, neatly tucked and trimmed with hand feather-stitching and French knots. The short slips are made in sizes six months to two years.

The many articles now on sale in Infants' Wear make this an opportunity for the purchase of An Infant's Outfit.

## AS STARR BROS. Milwaukee and Chicago

Flat Feet, Broken Ankles and Weak Ankles

CORRECTED BY  
Larson's Anatomic  
Sta-Right Shoe



Do you suffer with pains in the small of your back or the call of your legs, or do your nerves twitch in your lower limbs; have you pains in the insteps and ankles? Have you thought these were rheumatic pains? Thousands of people come to me each year who have thought they were rheumatic pains, but they are caused by sore ligaments, strained nerves and tendons in the instep or misplaced bones in the instep which are caused by rheumatism and cause pain throughout the whole system. These pains are a warning that the ankles are breaking, and unless your support flat feet will result. The Larson Anatomic Sta-Right Shoe is reinforced with steel plates at the insteps—adjusted to meet the requirements of each individual.

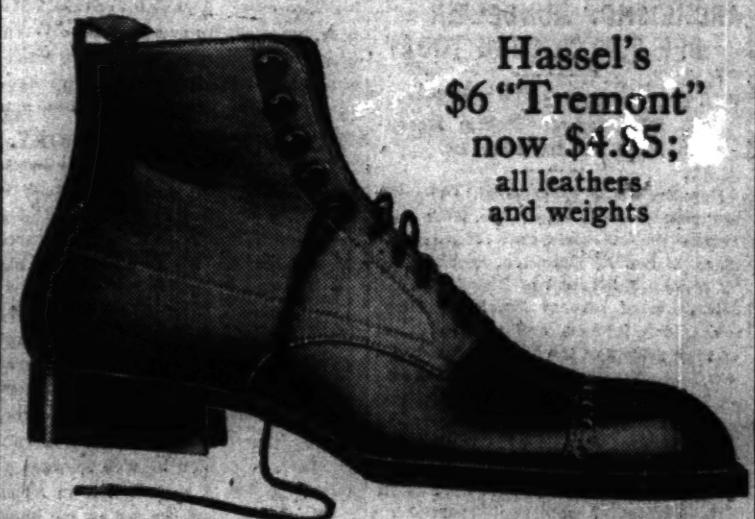
Made in Masonic Hall and  
With Patent Oak Sole and  
SEND FOR FREE BULLETIN.

## KRATZ ELECTRIC MAID

No other Washing Machine in the world like this. An iron-free machine. It does not only guarantee the mechanical veracity, but also the electrical veracity. It guarantees every instant you can think of and is an honor pledge that you are getting a first class washing machine, the Kratz Electric. All steel frame; copper, tin plate, rubber, etc., only the parts sent on trial.

## A. W. KRATZ

300-311 W. Madison St., Phone 2420 Garfield Avenue, 11th and Garfield, 2420 Lincoln Avenue, Phone 2115 Greco, America's Largest Exclusive Retailer in Washing Machines.



Hassel's  
\$6 "Tremont"  
now \$4.55;

all leathers  
and weights

PRACTICAL service to our customers is splendidly illustrated by our present shoe sale. Everything about it is sound, practical, and figured to benefit every one concerned.

The goods are our own regular stock, with genuine reductions from standard prices. We say this, and you know it's true because we do say it.

Now here's the offering at \$4.85; read it:

\$4.85; many are our own regular \$6 and \$7 goods. Every conceivable style and leather; all the new custom lasts; many new 1916 styles; also all the standard shapes.

You can depend on getting just exactly the style you like. We positively guarantee you a fit; and they'll give you the most satisfactory service you've ever enjoyed.

Thousands of other styles at \$2.85, \$3.85 and \$5.85.

A charge account here is a good idea.

**HASSEL'S**  
Dearborn and Van Buren  
Northwest (Hassel's) Corner, Monadnock Block.

## Martin Larson

Chicago's Only New Standard  
300 WEST MADISON STREET  
AT THE BRIDGE

False  
Economy

You only pay for a new suit when you pay laundry bills.

Poor service (laundry work) at cheap prices is not considered economy, especially when applied to good linens which you have been so careful to select.

REAL ECONOMY and our high standard of hand laundering are increasing our list of satisfied customers daily.

## DAVIES

### Laundry Company

2349 Cottage Grove Avenue, Calumet 1877

We have customers in thirty-eight different states. Persons living out of town write for our special shipping arrangements.

WOMEN WHO DO THINGS  
DO THEM BETTER  
THE TRIBUNE—245 days a year

34  
years  
without a dollar  
loss to any investor

is the record of this house. This record, which should be an ample basis for the confidence of investors, is the best proof of the safety of the First Mortgage  
6% Real Estate

Bonds  
we offer. These bonds are secured by the best class of newly improved, income-producing Chicago real estate—denominations, \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. If you have money to invest, Write for Booklet No. 885

S.W. STRAUSS & CO.  
STEAM BOILER CO.—CHICAGO  
"WE BUILD IT BETTER"  
Phone 2444



Extra Skirt FREE  
With Tailored Suit \$35  
Until Feb. 15 . . .

Out-of-town customers mailing de-  
posit before Feb. 15th can make their  
selection at a later date.

The extra skirt may be of the  
same or a different material.  
We have a splendid variety of mate-  
rials in white, grey, gingham,  
brocade and worsted; also the  
latest black and white striped mate-  
rials.

Suit with extra skirt, made \$35  
Broadcloth Suit with extra  
skirt, now \$45

Clothes lined with flannelette or Satin II. Double

Colangelo  
LAUNDRY COMPANY

102 Monroe Street, 17 North State Street.



These necklaces grade upward from 5 grains to  
the 20 grain centers. Finer necklaces are not at  
present obtainable. And the prices are interest-  
ing. Inspection or correspondence cordially  
invited.

LEBOLT & COMPANY  
State and Monroe  
Chicago

182 Fifth Avenue, New York

Catalog gladly sent

## RAID PLOT AIMED AT BIG CANADA CANAL, REPORT

**Dominion Secret Service Men  
Say Germans Have Raised  
Army in New York.**

New York, Feb. 7, 3 a.m.—[Special.]—The New York Herald this morning prints the following story:

"Existence of a German plot to invade Canada and destroy the Welland canal in order to prevent the shipment of wheat to the allies has been uncovered by detectives of the Canadian secret service."

"Other facts revealed by a secret investigation, which has been carried on for weeks in this city and in Canada, include the amazing development that approximately 200,000 rifles have been purchased by German agents here and that these weapons are being sent in secret to the Canadian border for use when the time comes to strike the blow against Canada."

"Trained Officers to Lead."—

"It also has developed that during the last six months scores of trained German army officers have come to this country in the guise of Belgian refugees and Scandinavians, and that they organized several large companies of German veterans with the avowed purpose of making a raid upon the Welland canal."

"It is said by secret service agents of Canada that many thousands of men have been enrolled."

"Another important development is the statement of a man conversant with the situation that nearly one-third of the munition contracts entered into by the allies with American manufacturers actually have been let to Germans under assumed names, but that the munitions have been stored away in places not yet discovered by Canadian secret service agents."

**Faith for Agents.**

"The munitions, consisting of shells, shrapnel, and immense stores of rifles, it is said, have been paid for with money deposited in various banks of this city by well known agents of the German government."

"That the raid of this army of Germans was designed to be carried out within the next two months was the statement made by one Canadian authority tonight. According to the director of a leading munition plant whose name can not be disclosed at this time, not a single rifle contracted for by the allies in 1915 was shipped to Europe prior to last November."

"What became of these arms the Canadian authorities are bending their efforts to learn, but thus far it is admitted tonight, every effort to get reliable information has failed."

**PANICS IN CANADA.**

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 6.—Several towns in western Ontario were thrown into a panic late last night by a hurried call to arms of the home guards. Buglers blared through the streets sounding the alarm, and unfounded rumors that one of the bridges here had been blown up added to the excitement.

At St. Catharines theatres audiences were dismissed when the men began to leave in response to the calls. Guards were doubled at a munition plant there.

**Take Austrian in Canada.**

Hanover, Ont., Feb. 6.—A man believed to be an American, who gave the name of John Schmidt, is under arrest on suspicion of having been implicated in starting the fire of the A. W. Jardine

Arrest. Alleged Spy.

Wingham, Ont., Feb. 6.—By order of the chief constable of the Dominion police, Adolph Schatz, aged 20, was arrested tonight. It is reported he is suspected of espionage.

Body of M. P. Found.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 6.—The body of B. E. G. Smith, for farmouth, was found in a shallow, boggy, long distance telephone box in a burned section of the house of his employer.

**NAMED FOR G.O.P. DELEGATES**

Delegates from Twenty-first Congressional District Except on Alternates Are Picked.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Delegates to the Republican national convention for the Twenty-first congressional district, with the exception of one alternate, have been agreed upon.

The Rev. E. S. Smith, Springfield, and C. Harvey, Carlinville, are delegates. Frank Miller, Litchfield, alternate. Louis H. Miner of Springfield will be nominated for reelection as member of state committee.

**PARADE Postponed.**

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 6.—President Taft's annual parade, which had been postponed several days owing to the completion of the and in obliterating exhibits, 250 exhibits, which were brought from the French and Spanish formed as important parts of the Pacific exposition.

**Largest Stock of Desks  
in the City**

Special  
Price  
**\$23.40**

**ROLL top, flat top and type-  
writer desks in oak and mahogany.  
Largest variety—most reasonable prices.**

**Globe-Wernicke Co.**  
11 and 15 North Wabash

## Ruins of Canadian Parliament Buildings After \$5,000,000 Fire.



Picture shows main structure, morning of Feb. 4, after fire had been put under control.

### MUST PAY PRICE TO GET FREEDOM

**Senator Says Men and Arms  
Are Needed to Guard  
Freedom.**

New York, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—"We're beginning to find out you can't stop men with shells with rifles and hot air. Let's think no more of peace at any price and have liberty at any cost. To claim that preparation is an invitation to war is as bad as saying that when a farmer loads a shotgun and stands behind his door he invites burglary."

So said Senator James A. Reed of Missouri in an address on preparedness before an audience that applauded enthusiastically and occasionally waved American flags tonight in the Hippodrome. "It is time to realize," he continued, "that peace is worse than in this grim old world, and that there is no room for neutrality. Civilization rests on ability to defend the law and the right. It is the duty of the nation to do its duty to the nation for the right of the nation to live and the nation to fight for its honor and its existence, so that the nation's grip among the great family of nations, and a nation unable to fight for liberty is not entitled to it."

**Other Nations Are Busy.**

"We would have all nations at peace, but we are not. Other nations are making military, and when we dream of a merciful nation, our neighbors build dreadnaughts and submarines."

"Our revolutionary fathers fought for peace at any cost and they paid the costs; some in prison camps, others in swamps and hospitals. They were willing to die if their blood could enrich the soil of liberty. Are we, their descendants, to drop the Chinese doctrine of nonresistance? It is the duty of every American to see this glorious Republic of ours preserved and the light of liberty to continue as long as man populates the earth."

**Equipment Big Need.**

Senator Reed said this country needs equipment more than men, and fighting machinery more than courage. The speaker said that at the time of the declaration of independence there was not a free country on the earth. He said America has done much to inspire liberty in the bosoms of all men and that it was every American's duty to see that the country the firmest star in the firmament of nations for that cause.

**BISHOP EDGAR STRONG FOR  
MILITARY PREPARATION.**

Tells St. Peter's Audience He  
Hopes Every Young Man Should  
Have Three Years Training.

Military preparedness was defended on scriptural and rational grounds in a sermon last evening at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church by the Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, bishop of Minnesota. Bishop Edsall was the founder and first rector of St. Peter's church, and came to Chicago to conduct the services in connection with the beginning of the pastorate of the new rector, the Rev. Frederick J. Burley.

"A crusade of wisdom and sound common sense must be undertaken, and I believe every young man should be compelled by three years of military training."

### LABOR OPPOSES DEFENSE PLANS

**Chicago Federation Adopts  
Resolution Protesting  
Preparedness.**

The Chicago Federation of Labor adopted a resolution yesterday opposing military preparedness. The resolution protested against the increase of the army and navy, and condemned military training in schools. Only one voice was raised against the resolution when the vote was taken. The resolution was prepared by the executive committee, with the help of various federation leaders.

It stated that "the only kind of war

which concerned labor is the industrial

war, and that the training of school chil-

dren to handle guns is dangerous to the

welfare of the country, and the substitu-

tion of the lawless gunner for the

law-abiding citizen is a serious threat to

the safety of the nation."

**Says Olsen Opposed Chicago.**

"This committeeman said that Chief Justice Eliot of the Chicago Municipal court had been in Washington a few days previously and spoke against Chicago as the convention city, charging that my friends intended to stampede the convention or something like that."

"There is no truth in the story and

I am sorry it is being circulated be-

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1841.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 10, 1869, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

All classified columns, messages, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune accepts no responsibility for liability or responsibility in their safe custody or return.

## TRIBUNE CIRCULATION FOR SEVEN DECEMBERS

Daily	Sunday
2006	171,032
1908	174,074
1910	234,111
1911	236,226
1912	236,061
1913	239,058
1914	314,781
1915	354,529
Growth in 7 years	183,486
Average for six months ending Sept. 30, 1915.	261,800

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1916.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

## NOW HURRY HELP FOR POLAND.

According to Casper Whitney of the Belgian relief commission and F. C. Walcott of the Carnegie foundation the German government has agreed to permit American representatives to take complete control of the food situation in Poland and has pledged itself not to requisition any food now in Poland or to be sent there.

If these assurances are verified no reason remains for interference by the allies with imports into Poland for the relief of the ghastly situation in that was reversed last American representatives have no interest except to save the dying and they will be able to control the situation so that no relief will be diverted from its objects or used to strengthen belligerents.

No time should be lost in verifying and taking advantage of this decision of the German government. Famine is imminent, according to the report of Mr. Whitney and Mr. Walcott, who have just returned from a survey of conditions in Poland.

England has urged that her sex measures are not directed against noncombatants. Certainly her sex measures should not be aimed against noncombatants like the Poles, Serbs, Belgians, and inhabitants of northern France, who live near the starvation line in conquered territory.

If the English government were to refuse to enter into an arrangement with Germany and the United States and without delay to meet the Polish crisis, it would commit an act of unparalleled in this war and incomparable in the eyes of the world.

This is not, we are confident, to be feared. What is to be feared is diplomatic delay, excessive caution, red tape. Our government ought not to be a sharer in any blame for tardy action. It is to be hoped it will assume an energetic initiative. Every day's loss means the loss of many innocent lives. The situation is a good deal more urgent and more important than the Louisiana dispute or any have raised by the submarine. Men, women, and children will die by the thousands if relief is not speedily organized.

Let Washington give the world an example of expeditious diplomacy on a real issue of humanity.

## SPREADING PUBLIC MONEY.

It is estimated by Representative Frost, who is leading the fight on the rivers and harbors pork barrel, that expenditures by the government on the principal midwestern rivers have been about as follows:

Lower Mississippi, 1,000 miles at \$100,000 per mile
Ohio to Missouri, 300 miles at \$2,000 per mile
Upper Mississippi, 600 miles at \$4,000 per mile
Ohio river, 1,000 miles at \$2,000 per mile
Lower Missouri, 400 miles at \$2,000 per mile

He further estimates that double this amount will be expended before present projects on the same rivers are finished.

Yet despite this large expenditure he points out that "digging real sand, gravel, and stone" which has coated down these rivers for a half century past in rapidly diminishing quantities since encouraging railroad competition, we now find less than 10 per cent of the river commerce remains, and the total of actual damages on these three rivers for an average has throughout their length, as new as can be ascertained, reaches less than 1,000,000 tons. This is only 5 per cent of the commerce handled in the harbor of Buffalo every year, or slightly over 2 per cent of the commerce handled by the Superior-Duluth harbor in 1913.

The chief engineer last year allotted \$470,000 to the Illinois river in Texas. After a quarter century of "improvement," commerce on this river in 1913 reached only 1,000 tons.

While \$470,000 was given to a one thousand foot Texas thoroughfare, \$500,000 was allotted to the harbors of Milwaukee, Ashland, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Calumet, which were immediately commercial success, nearly 3,000,000 people, to my notice of their histories, had a tonnage of 14,000,000 tons in 1913.

The members of this chamber music is organized pneumonia, rheumatism, and a power project which are the most effective factors. They will be discussed by The Tribune another day. What is important of this time is to give support to Mr. Frost's bill, and make a contribution to make a survey of the rivers and harbors and provide a comprehensive system of waterway development based upon the principles of economy and efficiency to get public money spent in his district but on the same principle of economy and public welfare which is a sure way to get the money back.

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# Anthracite Operators Explain Effect of Demands of Employes

**Miners' Demand No. 1**

We demand the next contract be for a period of two years, commencing April 1, 1918, and ending March 31, 1920, and that the making of individual agreements and contracts in the mining of coal shall be prohibited.

The anthracite miners ask for a two-year agreement, beginning and ending simultaneously with the agreements in the bituminous field—a business arrangement that is shown by actual experience in the bituminous field to threaten a bi-yearly disturbance of the peace and prosperity of the miners, operators, and general public.

The United States Government reports show that the time lost by strikes and suspensions, due to expiration of wage agreements in the bituminous coal field, between 1910 and 1912, in the years in which new agreements were negotiated, was 81,302,264 working days—a loss in earning capacity approaching the labor cost of digging another Panama Canal. The loss of time in those years in which no wage agreements were negotiated was less than one-tenth (1-10) per cent.

In 1912, after a strike of six months' duration, the President of the United States appointed a commission consisting of Judge George Gray as chairman, with Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor; the Right Rev. John L. Spaulding, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Edgar E. Clark, then head of the Rail-way Conductors; Thomas H. Watkins, a coal operator, and Edward W. Parker, Statistician of the U. S. Geological Survey, and instructed them as follows:

White House,  
Washington, October 24, 1912.

To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

Gentlemen:

At the request both of the operators and the miners, I have appointed you a Commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite region, and the causes out of which the controversy arose. By the action you recommend, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage earners in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and, as far as possible, to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called in to settle. I submit herewith the published statement of the operators, following which I name you as members of the Commission.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

This Commission made a thorough investigation of labor conditions lasting four months, and its award, except as modified in the additional concessions given to the miners from time to time, is still in effect. It has produced prosperity and reasonable industrial peace throughout the anthracite region. The anthracite operators believe that the industrial disturbances incident to bi-yearly contracts are an unnecessary evil, expensive to miners, operators, and the public alike, and that reasonable adjustments can be made from time to time without the necessity of periodical disturbances; if the automatic method of the sliding scale, a profit-sharing plan established by the Commission and abolished at the demand of the miners in 1912, is restored.

The sliding scale guaranteed the miners a minimum wage, but granted them an increase of 1% in their wage for each increase of 5 cents a ton in the price of domestic coal at New York, which was the basing point.

## Present Agreement Protects Individual

Under the present agreement it is provided that all new work shall be paid for at a rate not less than the rate paid for old work of a similar kind and character.

Under this provision the operator may contract with his employees for the prosecution of such work as is not specifically provided for in the rates already established, paying therefor a rate which will give to his employees not less than the standard of wages paid for old work for which rates have already been established.

In case of dispute the agreement provides that the fairness of the rate is subject to the review of the Board of Conciliation.

The operators hold that it is their unquestioned right to make any change in the method of mining, or the conduct of their mining operations, which will secure additional safety to their employees or greater efficiency in their methods of production, provided that said change does not result in any reduction of wages to their employees below those rates established by the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and the agreements subsequent thereto.

**Miners' Demand No. 2**

We demand an increase of 20 per cent. on all wage rates now being paid in the anthracite coal fields.

## Household Coal—80c a Ton Increase

The miners have made a demand for an increase in wages to the extent of twenty (20) per cent. The present cost for labor alone of anthracite is approximately \$1.80 a ton. An advance of twenty (20) per cent. in wages would mean an increase of thirty-six (36) cents in the cost of every ton of anthracite produced.

The annual production of anthracite amounts to about 30,000,000 long tons, of which sixty (60) per cent. is for domestic use. The steam sizes, comprising forty (40) per cent. of the total (in the nature of a by-product), are sold for the best price obtainable in competition with bituminous coal. The cost of producing all sizes is the same. The revenue received from the steam sizes is far below the cost of mining—and, therefore, the coal used by householders and other consumers of domestic sizes of anthracite must be sold at a price which will produce, when added to the receipts from steam coal, a reasonable profit on the entire production. This demand is equivalent to approximately sixty (60) cents a ton increase in the cost of the domestic sizes of anthracite.

## Miners' Earnings—Over 36 Per Cent. Increase

The miners justify this demand as follows: "Wages which were below normal increased five and one-half per cent. in twelve (12) years and food forty (40) per cent. Surely this constitutes the basis for an even greater demand than was made."

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, after careful investigation, stated: "As to the general contention that the rates for contract miners in the anthracite region are lower than those paid in the bituminous region for work substantially similar, or lower than are paid in other occupations requiring equal skill and training, the Commission finds that there has been a failure to produce testimony to substantiate either of these propositions." The Commission found that the average annual earnings of the contract miner in 1911 were \$550.00; in the same year the average working time of anthracite collieries was 190 days of ten hours each; in 1912 the miners were given a ten (10) per cent. advance plus a sliding scale; in 1912 they were given another ten (10) per cent. advance, the sliding scale being abolished at the request of the miners, making a total net increase in 1912 as compared with 1911 of twenty-one (21) per cent. In 1914, a normal year of mining operations, the average working time of anthracite collieries was 245 days of nine hours each. The anthracite miner, therefore, has received an advance in his opportunity for earning due to the increased time worked by anthracite collieries of twelve and one-half (12%) per cent. over and above his wage increases. The anthracite miner who in 1911 earned \$550.00 annually, if he now works with the same energy as he did at that time, would earn \$765.00 annually, an increased earning capacity of thirty-six (36) per cent.

In the case of day labor in and around the anthracite mines, such employees were awarded by the Commission, in 1912, the same rate for nine hours' work that they had previously received for ten hours. Between 1912 and 1912 they were benefited to the extent of the increased working time and the sliding scale. In 1912 they were given a flat increase of ten (10) per cent. on the rates of 1912. Under the circumstances this class of labor has through increased opportunity for work and increased rates of pay, advanced its earning capacity thirty-seven and one-half (37.5) per cent.

**ATLANTIC COAL COMPANY, BY J. B. DICKINSON.**  
**DAVISON COAL COMPANY, BY ALAN G. DODD.**  
**DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN COMPANY,**  
By E. H. LOOMIS, Vice-President.  
**THE DELAWARE & RIVER COMPANY, BY W. H.**  
WHITNEY, Vice-President.  
**GREEN RIDGE COAL COMPANY, BY W. L. O'NEILL,**  
President.

**KINGSTON COAL COMPANY, BY P. H. HENRICKS, Pres-**  
ident.  
**THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, BY**  
E. H. WARRINGER, President.  
**LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY, BY F. H. CHARLES,**  
Vice-President.  
**LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY, BY**  
C. F. HUBER, President.

**MADISON FIELD & COMPANY, BY F. C. MADISON,**  
President.  
**W. H. MARSHALL COMPANY, BY JOHN MARSHALL,**  
President.  
**L. PARISH & COMPANY, BY FRANK PARISH,**  
President.  
**PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, BY W. A. MAY,**  
President.

**THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON**  
COMPANY, BY W. J. RICHARDSON, President.  
**SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY, BY MORRIS WIL-**  
LIAMS, President.  
**TEMPLE COAL COMPANY, BY R. E. WHITING, Presi-**  
dent.  
**WEST END COAL COMPANY, BY C. D. SIMPSON,**  
President.  
**WHITNEY & KENNEDY, BY J. L. KENNEDY,**  
President.

Committee Representing Anthracite Operators

The miners claim that food costs forty (40) per cent. more than at the time the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission made its award. Were this the fact the reports of the United States Bureau of Labor show that the cost of food represents forty (40) per cent. of the workman's cost of living for himself and his family. This would indicate an increase of only sixteen (16) per cent. in his total cost of living, as compared with an increase of over thirty-six (36) per cent. in his earning capacity.

Since the 1912 agreement, which was accepted by both parties, it has been shown by evidence presented before the Board of Arbitration in the matter of the strike of the employees of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company in 1915, that from 1912 to 1915 the cost of living had increased only three and one-tenth (3-10) per cent., including the cost of food, fuel, rent, clothing, taxes, insurance, social and religious organizations, tobacco and periodicals etc. Rent, so far as the miner is concerned, has not materially changed.

The increase in the opportunity for earnings as compared with the increase in the cost of living combine to make the increased prosperity of the anthracite miner far in advance of other classes of labor. The greatly increased deposits since 1912 in the banking institutions of the anthracite region, as well as the increased ownership of houses by mine workers, bear out this statement.

**Miners' Demand No. 3**

We demand an eight-hour day for all day labor employed in and around the mines, the present rates to be the basis upon which the advance above demanded shall apply, with time and half pay for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

## Users of Domestic Sizes Would Bear the Burden

The miners demand an eight-hour day as the maximum for all labor in and out of the mines. This demand is not made for the contract miner, who suits his own convenience as to his working time and rarely labors more than six or seven hours daily.

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission awarded an eight-hour day, without loss of daily wage, to those classes of workmen, such as firemen and certain engineers, whose labor was sufficiently burdensome to warrant it. Other classes of labor work a nine-hour day.

To reduce the maximum number of hours which a breaker may work each day, as demanded by the miners, will certainly reduce the capacity of the anthracite mines and will surely increase the danger of a coal shortage at the time of year when an increased production is required by the consumers of coal.

The employee in the anthracite mines have abundant opportunity for social recreation. If the higher cost of living is the reason for the demands of the anthracite employees, the workmen certainly should be willing to give the same thrift, time and energy as heretofore. There is nothing in this demand which will increase their annual compensation. On the other hand, the cost of maintaining, pumping out, ventilating and timbering the anthracite mines is a continuous expense, and any reduction in output of the mines must increase the cost of producing coal.

**Miners' Demand No. 4**

We demand full and complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America of Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9, Anthracite.

## The Same Objections Still Obtain

A complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America of Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9 is demanded. The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission declared that the constitution of the United Mine Workers did not offer inviting inducements to enter into contractual relations with it, and the Commission declined to order the recognition of the Union.

The operators asserted at that time, and they continue to assert, that they have no objection to their employees joining union or labor organizations.

Under the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission there is no discrimination between union and non-union men. The operators believe that the rights of organized labor are fully protected by the open-shop principle established by the Commission, which declined to approve a "closed-shop" arrangement, such as is now proposed, involving practically the compulsory membership of all employees in an organization. In the words of the Commission, "the contention that a majority of employes, by voluntarily forming a union, acquire authority over others is untenable" and as Abraham Lincoln said, "No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent."

Their further unwillingness to recognize and deal with the United Mine Workers, as then and as at present constituted, was based on the fact that the majority of the members of the union were employed in the bituminous coal fields, that the organization was officered chiefly by bituminous coal men and that to deal with them would be dealing with an organization controlled by men engaged in a rival industry. The Commission said it agreed with those contentions which were sustained by evidence and upon the fact that the local unions in the anthracite field were, to some extent, controlled by the votes of young boys lacking in experience, wanting in judgment, and so far, irresponsible. The reforms in the constitution of the United Mine Workers, as recommended by the Commission, have not been effected. It is unreasonable to subject the anthracite region to the politics of an organization absolutely controlled from the outside. The full recognition of the union, as demanded by the miners, involves the "check off," which means the compulsory collection by the operators of dues, assessments, fines, etc., as may be assessed against the miners by union officials, an un-American practice.

Our investigations in the bituminous field fail to show any place where recognition of the United Mine Workers of America has secured the common benefits, elimination of strikes, promotion of peace, and the speedy settlement of disputes—which it is claimed will be accomplished if granted for the anthracite region.

**Miners' Demand No. 5**

We demand a more simplified, speedy and satisfactory method of adjusting grievances.

## A Misleading Statement

The miners give as a reason for this demand that the present system, "Growing out of contract provisions between miners and operators is antiquated."

This explanation is not in strict accordance with the facts. The present method of settling differences has not grown out of contract provisions between miners and operators. It was introduced by the miners and operators in the anthracite region by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission as a part of its award, which provided a Board of Conciliation, through the operation of which strikes and lock-outs should become unnecessary.

This Board consists of six permanent members, three elected by the miners and three elected by the operators, and an umpire appointed when the members disagree by the President Judge of the United States Court of Appeals of the Third Judicial Circuit. The umpire so appointed has been Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Hon. Chas. P. Neill, former U. S. Commissioners of Labor, and Hon. George Gray of Delaware.

In the 1912 agreement the miners insisted upon a departure from the method of settling grievances established by the Commission. This change provided for grievance committees at every colliery, which should consider with the company officials grievances originated by the miners. Instead of promoting peace, however, the activities of these committees have increased the number of local strikes throughout the region, in violation of the letter and spirit of the agreement, by almost ten-fold.

The operators believe it better to abolish the grievance committee and return absolutely to the method established by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. The Board of Conciliation established by it provides an open court and a simple and efficient method for the adjustment of difficulties that cannot be settled immediately by the miner with the local official of the company. The

work of the Board of Conciliation has stood the test of thirteen (13) years; it is held up by economists and students of labor problems, both here and abroad, as a model, and it is believed that any further departure from the rules laid down by the Commission will be a decided step backward and an encouragement to labor troubles in the anthracite field. Some complaints have been made over delays in securing action by the Board, but its decisions have always dated back to the time when the grievance was first raised, and no man has suffered loss on account of the time required for its proper adjudication. We are not aware of any court of last resort in the country which has cleared its calendar more thoroughly or more promptly.

It is impossible to decide these controversies at sight. Some investigation and earnest consideration is required to decide any controversy. The law's delays have been a fruitful source of complaint from time immemorial, but human wisdom has never been able to devise a system of administering justice which does not involve time for investigation, when the passions aroused by the controversy have subsided, and time given for calm deliberation; all of which are essential to secure righteous judgment.

**Miners' Demand No. 6**

We demand that no contract miner shall be permitted to have more than one working place.

## A Demand That Would Destroy Ambition

This demand is apparently intended to limit the earning capacity of the more efficient miner, who, in reality, acts in the capacity of a general contractor. There can be no well-founded objection to the system, for the reason that the agreement of 1912 distinctly provides that "the rates paid by any contract miner to his employees shall not be less than the standard rate for that class of work."

This arrangement was satisfactory to the miners in 1912. Conditions have not changed, and we believe that any individual who desires to take contracts of this nature, and by his ability and energy is able to increase his earnings, should be encouraged in his ambition and not fettered by rules and regulations to the contrary.

**Miners' Demand No. 7**

We demand that the selling price of mining supplies to miners be fixed on a more equitable and uniform basis.

## Mining Supplies

This demand refers to the price of mining supplies, mainly explosives and oil. To safeguard the lives of the miners and protect the miners it is necessary to have explosives and oil standard in character. The operator is responsible for accidents, and, therefore, must necessarily purchase and distribute proper supplies to the miners. They are sold at little advance over their cost and expense of handling, and at the present time the cost of some of these supplies to the operator is greater than the price at which he sells them to the miner.

**Miners' Demand No. 8**

We demand that wherever coal is mined by the car, all coal shall be weighed and be paid for on a mine run basis by the ton of 2,500 pounds, and shall be paid for dirt and rock.

## A Great Expense Without Gain for Anyone

The subject of this demand represents another case where the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission declined to interfere with established custom. In rendering its decision the Commission said it was "not prepared to say that the change, to payment by weight, based on 2,240-pound ton, when the price would necessarily be adjusted to the number of pounds, would prove of sufficient benefit to the miner to compensate for the expense and trouble thereby imposed upon the operators, now paying by the car."

There has been no change in methods and the same argument applies with equal force today. A car of fixed capacity is certainly a standard of measure, just as the quart and peck are standards in trade.

The price paid per car has been fixed on the basis of coal cleaned to within a fixed limit of impurities. For veins carrying a large amount of refuse material, either the price per car has been adjusted to meet the condition or the miner is paid a special consideration for eliminating dirt and rock. Under the circumstances, it is not necessary to hoist such refuse to the surface and go through the process of removal in the course of manufacture in the breaker. Every well-managed business throws out waste as soon as possible; to do otherwise would be asking the public to pay a premium for inefficient methods that were entirely unwarranted and unjustifiable.

**Miners' Demand No. 9**

We demand a readjustment of the machine mining scale to the extent that equivalent sizes and conditions shall obtain as a basis for this system.

## A Matter for Adjustment

The operators believe the rates now paid are fair, but if any adjustment is necessary, there is no objection on their part to making such changes as will give the machine mining men the opportunity of earning wages that are equitable as compared with those of equivalent occupations.

**Miners' Demand No. 10**

We demand that the arrangements of detailed wage scales and the settlement of internal disputes both as regards prices and conditions be referred to the representatives of the operators and miners of each district to be adjusted on an equitable basis.

## Miners' Demand Will Abolish Arbit

## PADEREWSKI WON \$40,000 IN NIGHT FOR POLISH AID

Tells Theater Audience Foreign Warrior Soon Will Be Alone In Stricken Land.

(Continued from first page.)

tances asking his hearers to pardon his English. Paderewski's words moved themselves into a fervent appeal. At times his own voice shook with suppressed emotion, and he raised his arms above his head as if appealing to his hundreds of fellow countrymen in the galleries to aid him in his tasking demands upon the apathetic American realists.

"For centuries," Mr. Paderewski said, "Poland was the buffer state for western Europe. Mongolian, Tartar, and Turk swept down from the east time after time. Who drove them back? Who sacrificed its blood that Europe and European civilization might live? Poland! Poland, there on the eastern border of occidental civilization was the buffer."

**First Partition in 1772.**  
Then came the downfall of that great and beautiful nation. Weakened by the continuous drain of conflict with eastern enemies, Poland was going ahead with its reforms when, in 1772, came the first partition, the division of much of Polish territory between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

Poland fell because it stood for chivalry, humanity, and Christianity—because it fought the battles of Europe. Poland fell because of the greed and treachery of its neighbors. With Poland fell the honor of three other nations. With Poland fell the honor of Christian civilization. And that blot will not be removed until Poland is again free.

**What is Poland's condition now?** I am not here to censure any of the belligerents. I am not here to arouse your passion. I am here to arouse your compassion that you may help a stricken people and ask others to do the same.

**Arena of War.**  
For eighteen months rival armies have battled across the land of my fathers. All Russia, Poland, nearly all Austrian Poland, and even a part of German Poland has suffered terribly. Newspaper dispatches tell us that Grodno—that great seat of learning in the days before other nations had their universities—had been taken by the Germans. Warsaw, Lublin, and Vilna, we read, have escaped to a certain extent.

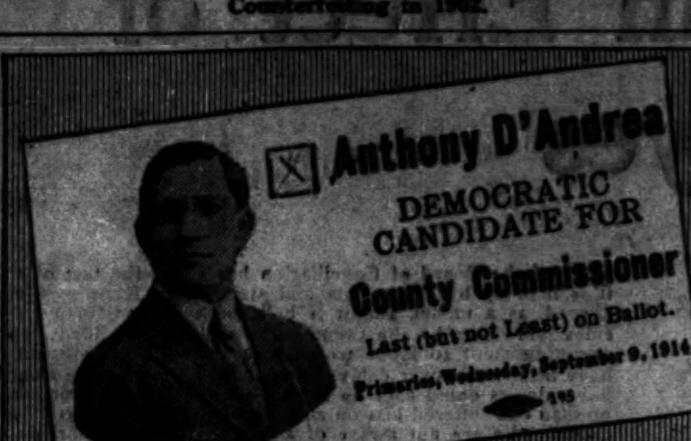
But the great bulk of Poland, a territory larger than New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, is devastated. Where are the young men of Poland, you ask? And some of the older men, too? They are fighting in the ranks of opposing armies, fighting in the front ranks, brother against brother.

In the German army are—or rather, were—600,000 Poles. There were a like number in the Austrian army. In the Russian army, were 1,500,000 of Poland's best blood. They are all—2,600,000 of Poland's best blood, sent by their commanders where the danger is greatest. Three-fourths of them have been killed or wounded.

And the women and children—what of them? The country, I have told you, is devastated. Cattle, crops, supplies, all are gone. Deprivation, starvation everywhere. Women and children stumble through ruined villages and across shell-pocked fields hoping to find beside the body of some dead warrior his spaded or spelling rations with which to keep the name of life alive for a few more hours.

The need for assistance is immediate, and we have turned to the only great nation in a position to aid us. Unless immediate help is given, not only Poland, but also the Poles will be only a memory.

**THE SAME?**  
Government and Pinkerton Detectives Say Present Chicago Candidate for Alderman Served Time for Counterfeiting in 1902.



### RELIEF OF POLAND.

Among the contributions and pledges totaling \$20,771.56 received at the Paderewski Polish victims' relief recital in the Auditorium theater last night were:

Mrs. H. T. Crane Jr.	\$2,500
Anonymous friend	2,000
Polish National Alliance	1,000
Polish Roman Catholic Union	1,000
A. Robson	200
Roy McWilliams	200
Anonymous friend	200
John A. Spoor	200
Chamney Keay	100
Waclaw Perjowski	100
Charles L. Hutchinson	100
William R. Linn	100
Mrs. Francis T. Junkin	100
Arthur Meeker	100
A. A. Sprague II	100
G. F. Swift Jr.	100
James H. Forgan of the First National Bank is expected to make public the entire list today.	

I am not exaggerating. The very existence of the Polish nation is imperiled. My people, my brothers and sisters, my brothers and sisters, are threatened with extermination. Unless assistance comes now, the Polish warrior will be the only living human in all Poland.

"Again I say, you can help. Your money, your contributions, not your patriotic will you do what you can to help these suffering women and children that their suffering may not end in death? Will you do what you can yourself, and then, if you feel moved to do more, tell your good friends of our need? Think of Kosciusko of Poland. Think what they did for your ancestors in their time of need. Think how they came to this country during your revolution. They came not because they wanted to fight against England, but because they wished to fight for liberty."

A typical contribution was Mari Domanski's. Mari works in the mills at East Chicago, but he came to Chicago to hear his great fellow countrymen play the piano. With him he chanced to bring \$10. Those ten hard earned dollars are now a part of that great \$40,000 fund.

Late at night, after passing several hours in going over the figures, Mrs. John Borden announced the donations received before and at the recital totaled \$20,771.56. Earlier figures on the sale of dolls showed results of \$60,130. Theatrical men at the Auditorium estimated that the programs and pictures brought at least \$200 apiece and that the miscellaneous receipts from souvenirs were about \$600. Receipts from the sale of boxes and seats in the theater were \$9,302.50. This total adds up to \$82,135.16, and it was estimated that contributions received later would bring the grand total to at least \$40,000.

Contributions for sufferers estimated at \$75,000 made at Brooklyn, N.Y., were \$10,000.

New York, Feb. 6.—Contributions estimated at \$75,000 were made tonight at a mass meeting of Jews in Brooklyn for the relief of Jewish sufferers in the European war zone. Mayor Mitchel, Jacob H. Schiff, and Louis Marshall were among the speakers.



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**\$350 to \$450**

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**Lyon & Healy**

Wabash Avenue and Adams Street

## CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN ONCE CONVICT, CHARGE

Anthony D'Andrea Said to Be Man Sentenced in 1902 for Counterfeiting.

(Continued from first page.)

by Runyan or another accomplice, as a rule, an Italian. It was about this time that Davidson and Runyan met Antonio D'Andrea. Antonio had been punished for his counterfeiting experience, which he was trying to forget. His brother, Louis D'Andrea, had been involved in the same case, but had never been brought to trial with the rest of the gang because of insufficient evidence.

Antonio was a man of affairs. When arrested as a counterfeiter at a macaroni factory in Ashland avenue, he was a trustee of the secret service bureau to handle Peter Dravitsberg, secret service agent, tells how he went to the factory, posed as a tax agent, was suspended and poisoned, and barely escaped with his life.

**Teacher of "400."**  
At one time—1902—Antonio was a teacher of foreign languages to Chicago's "400." Among his pupils were Mrs. H. H. Kohlmeier and a number of others. While being tried before Judge Christian C. Kohlmeier, Mrs. Kohlmeier's brother-in-law, it is alleged that D'Andrea sought to have Mrs. Kohlmeier's husband, then editor of a Chicago paper, intercede in his behalf. As a result of this attempt, it was said at the time, D'Andrea received a maximum sentence.

**Risen to Labor Power.**  
During the last few years Anthony D'Andrea has risen to be a power in labor and political circles. In the fall of 1914 Joseph D'Andrea, was slain in a labor quarrel over the construction of the new union station in Canal street. Anthony is now president of the union known as the Sewer and Tunnel Miners' Union.

Two years ago, Anthony D'Andrea sought the office of county commissioner as a Democrat, but was defeated. Recently he announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for alderman from the Nineteenth ward. In November his candidacy was endorsed at a meeting of Italians in the Bawdy Hall, at Taylor and Halsted streets. Rocco De Stefano, former president of the Nineteenth ward Sweater club, introduced the resolutions endorsing D'Andrea's candidacy.

Saturday night last the Democrats of the Nineteenth ward were in evidence for a dance at the West Side auditorium. More than 2,000 men, members of Italian and Jewish societies attended. The grand march was led by Anthony and Mrs. Rocco De Stefano, president of the Italian Ladies' Charitable society.

## To-Day's Best Bet:

Young Men's Style Favorite of the Season. Strictly Custom—Very Easy Wearing—and a Laster.

### A Straight-Out \$6 Shoe for \$4.85



**CIRCLE**  
**\$4.85**



**CIRCLE**  
**\$4.85**



THE SWELL BLACK LEATHERS  
THOUSANDS OF OTHER EQUALLY SUPERB BARGAINS

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ALL O-G MEN'S STORES OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M. ON SATURDAYS

ANTONINI & CO.  
ABSOLUTELY OLIVE OIL  
Approved by Commissioners  
as the best

Fine for Soaps, Mayonnaise,  
Dressing and French Dressing.

Fine for Bastes and Cuts.

Antonini Olive Oil is Highly Recommended for Medicinal Purposes by Leading Physicians in Europe and America.

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20 and 21 South Water Street, CHICAGO, Ill.

New York, Paris, London.

## BOY FEARS HE'LL FAIR WORSE IN NEW TRIAL

State's Attorney Only Too Glad to Try Case Again of Prisoner Given Fourteen Years.

Tom Riley, the 18-year-old boy who was sentenced to fourteen years in prison by a jury on Saturday, awoke to the fact in the county jail yesterday that his attorney may have made a big mistake in asking a new trial.

Riley was found guilty of the murder of John Mosler, a saloonkeeper. When the jury returned the verdict his attorney demanded a new trial and Assistant State's Attorney James C. O'Brien, who had demanded the death penalty, concurred in the motion.

Then Judge Charles M. Thomson started the jurors by administering a verbal rebuking in which he severely reprimanded them for letting sentiment influence their verdict.

But now the motion can't be withdrawn. Mr. O'Brien declared he would ask the death penalty again, unless Riley pleads guilty and accepts a life sentence.

## THE O'HUB Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

PRICE reductions under present conditions are doubly significant. Woolen values have advanced fully 33% over the normal rates. Besides escaping the increased cost, you get the further benefit of reductions of 25% and more during our

## Final Cut of the Season Suits and Overcoats

All \$20.00 business suits and overcoats marked down to	<b>\$14.75</b>
All \$25.00 business suits and overcoats marked down to	<b>\$17.75</b>
All \$27.50 business suits and overcoats, and some \$30.00 overcoats, at	<b>\$19.75</b>
Other \$30.00 and \$35.00 business suits and overcoats marked down to	<b>\$22.50</b>
All \$37.50 and \$40.00 business suits and overcoats marked down to	<b>\$27.50</b>
All \$45.00 and \$50.00 business suits marked down to	<b>\$32.50</b>
All \$50.00 and \$55.00 business suits marked down to	<b>\$40.00</b>
All \$60.00 and \$65.00 overcoats also marked down to	<b>\$40.00</b>

Fur, Fur Trimmed and Fur Lined Overcoats	
All \$40, \$45 and \$50 motor coats	<b>\$30.00</b>
All \$50 to \$65 fur trimmed overcoats	<b>\$35.00</b>
All \$75 for trimmed overcoats	<b>\$50.00</b>
All \$60, \$65 and \$70 fur lined overcoats	<b>\$38.50</b>

Second, Third and Fourth Floors.

## CHICAGO

Still uses a candle and a flat flame burner to test the gas she now burns in 1,500,000 Mantle Lights

OF COURSE, THE CANDLE POWER OF THE GAS HAS NOTHING whatever to do with light from a mantle.

The flame inside the mantle is a blue-green. This flame heats the mantle to a white heat—the hotter the flame the whiter and brighter the mantle.

In short, the value of gas for mantle light purposes, depends entirely upon its "heat units," not candle power.

The ordinance which compels Chicago to use her gas for Candle Power, is an old-timer.

It is a relic of the days when our streets and homes were lighted with flat-flame burners.

In those days the ordinance was a good thing. But think how times have changed.

The old flat-flame burner is on the way to a shelf in the Field Museum.

It is a "has-been" because the mantle unit gives six times more light and consumes half the gas. For this reason, 98% of the gas used for illumination is now burned in mantles.

The Candle-Power-clause in Chicago's Gas Ordinance should, therefore, be eliminated.

It is an embarrassment to the City and an insurmountable handicap to the Gas Company in connection with its efforts to make gas cheaper and more efficient for lighting, cooking and industrial uses.

Any Gas Company employee in our branch stores or our big salesroom downtown, can explain this to you in a few words, in connection with the demonstration of an Amber Glow Mantle Light—any time you care to call.

The Amber Glow Light gives a huge volume of brilliant light for very little money, and candle power of the gas has nothing to do with the case.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. Peoples Gas Building.

WOMEN WITH IDEALS want a paper with ideals. Therefore they read The Tribune every morning.

## FLOODS ENGULF TWENTY TOWNS IN ARKANSAS

Sixteen Dead and Thousands Homeless as Levees Give Way; Rivers Still Rising.

**LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.**—The rapidly rising lake in southeastern Arkansas, formed by the flood waters of the Arkansas river pouring through breaks in the levees, had engulfed twenty towns to date.

It has left several thousand persons homeless, taken a toll of 16 lives, and done damage that probably will be estimated in thousands of dollars when the waters subside and lay bare the full measure of destruction in a rich farming territory. Still greater damage is feared if the Mississippi continues to rise as in the last several days. Predicted stages at Arkansas City would endanger the levees there, and a break in the Mississippi would precipitate a calamity which inhabitants of the river valley do not even choose to speak of in an attempt to appraise the disaster that might be wrought.

### BUILD LEVEES HIGHER.

All day the six hundred or seven hundred men who remain in Arkansas City labored in an effort to strengthen the levees against the fast rising waves, and to night they were hopeful that the levees would hold and the town be saved. The lower strip of levee is the only land in sight there. On one side is the great river, swollen until its surface is 18 feet above the level of the town. On the other side of the levee is the great flood lake, nearly 40 miles long and 30 miles wide, from it only the upper stories of buildings in Arkansas City protrude. At the levee three steamboats are ready to carry the plucky fighters to safety should they lose their battle with the flood. They are living in the second stories of houses.

### Lake Rising Rapidly.

The great lake extends from the Arkansas river southward, with the Mississippi river as its eastern bank. At Lake Village the flood water rises at the rate of a half inch an hour today. At Gaines Landing, four miles north of Lake Village, 100 persons were on the levees tonight without shelter. The residents of Lake Village voyage in boats to the court house this afternoon, where they planned to send a rescue fleet of rowboats to Gaines Landing.

In Clarendon, on the White river, where the levee broke last night, water today was six feet deep in the highest portions of the town.

The present flood has been the most disastrous in the last forty years of Arkansas history, so far as loss of life and suffering are announced. The property loss has not been so great, because there are now no crops to be destroyed.

### TAKE 26 OUT OF TREES.

Twenty-six trees were rescued from trees late yesterday near McGehee, west of Arkansas City, by motor boats sent from Monroe, La., on a special train. The town of McGehee, where water never was known to have entered before, was flooded.

### SOUTHERN-MARLOWE AUCTION OFFERS FAMOUS COSTUMES.

Gowns, Jewels, and Armor Worn in Twenty-Five Plays by Stage Favorites for Sale.

**New York, Feb. 6.—(Special.)**—Rank upon rank of headless figures, gorgeously clad in cloth of gold and multi-colored satins, silks, and brocaded velvets throng the halls of the Fifth Avenue auction rooms at Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, in preparation for the opening of the public sale of the gowns, costumes, jewels, and armor worn by E. H. Sothern and Julie Marlowe in the seventy-five plays in which they have starred. It is the final act of abdication by which two of the leading monarchs of the dramatic world signify that they have left the stage forever.

## DUNNE ASSAILED BY MRS. DURAND

Veto Dangled to Get Her to Sign Award Waiver, She Charges.

### TELLS OR PHONE CALL.

Mrs. Scott Durand is up in arms against what she thinks is a hydra-headed master of politics, legislation, litigation, and personal interest.

The owner of the Crabtree farm herd of blooded cattle, which was slaughtered last fall under a quarantine ruling of the board of live stock commissioners and Gov. Dunne, declared yesterday she and her husband have been improperly approached by Gov. Dunne and his emissaries in an effort to induce her to claim an action in the courts.

Mrs. Durand asserts Gov. Dunne's telephone call on the long distance telephone from Springfield as late as 11:45 o'clock Saturday night. She says she was informed that at 12 o'clock the time for the signature of her compensation bill would expire and the bill would not be signed by the governor unless she signed a waiver of all claims against the governor and the live stock commission. She indignantly refused to bargain, she asserts.

Awarded \$7,000 by Legislature. Mrs. Durand personally appealed for legislative compensation for the slaughering of her herd, which was quarantined on account of hoof and mouth disease. The award was awarded \$7,000. This was considered insufficient. In the meantime she and her husband brought suit for \$100,000 against the governor and the members of the live stock commission as individuals.

Gov. Dunne refused to sign the appropriation bill. Mrs. Durand says, unless she signed a release of all claims. She previously had promised the state officials that she would drop the prosecution of the personal suits in the Lake County courts if the legislative award was made.

### Her Offer in Court.

"I made such a motion before Judge Edwards," said Mrs. Durand. "But Gov. Dunne said that would be insufficient. He demanded that I sign a release of all claims. And I had not been paid a dollar."

I refuse to enter into any such understanding. I refuse to permit a matter of personal responsibility to be commingled with legislative action. In other words, the fact that the legislature has appropriated a fund to pay me in part for the loss of my herd has nothing to do with the fact that the governor and the live stock board exceeded their duty in slaughtering my cattle."

"Also, if I should sign this release I would be prevented from collecting a share of the damage from the federal government. I think the governor is very unfair, and I shall certainly make a fight."

**Switch Engine Victim Dead.** William Dubas of 1020 Green Bay avenue, a section hand, died yesterday of injuries received Saturday morning when he was hit by a Baltimore and Ohio railroad switch engine.

### Take 26 Out of Trees.

Twenty-six trees were rescued from trees late yesterday near McGehee, west of Arkansas City, by motor boats sent from Monroe, La., on a special train. The town of McGehee, where water never was known to have entered before, was flooded.

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## THE HUB Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

The success of this shoe sale was spontaneous. Thousands responded to the first announcement and interest has remained unabated ever since.

This wonderful acknowledgment is directly traceable to the everlasting satisfaction our patrons derive from every purchase made.

Shoes, costing up to \$6 early in the season, now

\$3.85

Shoes up to \$4, at \$7, at \$2.85 \$4.85

Main Floor.



## A New Kitchen Utility Outfit With Motor Attachment

that makes the preparation of food a pleasure, conquering such tedious duties as turning the ice cream freezer, grinding meat, kneading bread, mixing cake, beating eggs, whipping cream; polishing silverware and sharpening cutlery. This labor-saving device is being demonstrated in the Household Utilities Section, Ninth Floor.

## Soumac Loom Tufted Domestic Rugs Included in the February Sale

Patterns of the season just passed were purchased by us to sell at these radically reduced prices:

2.5x4.6	\$4.70	6.0x9.0	\$26.15	11.3x12.0	\$38.50
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3.0x5.3	\$7.00	8.3x10.6	\$37.50	10.6x13.6	\$56.50
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4.6x7.6	\$16.80	9.0x12.0	\$42.50	11.3x15.0	\$74.25
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**Best Quality Wilton Rugs**

A special lot purchased for the February Sale.

6.0x 9.0	\$30.00	8.3x10.6	\$42.00	9.0x12	\$47.00
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Third Floor.

## The February Sale of Dinner Sets

Hundreds of sets to choose from—ranging in price from \$15.00 to \$500.00 each. All sets include bread and butter plates.

**These Values Would Be Considered Unusual Even Were Imports Normal.**

At \$15.00—Both china and semi-porcelain; plain shapes, including attractive conventional borders.

At \$25.00—A great variety of border patterns, including plain gold bands with full gold handles.

At \$40.00—Imported china in ten attractive designs.

At \$50.00, \$60.00—French china, coin gold band decoration, coin gold handles; also a number of other pleasing patterns to select from.

At \$75.00, \$85.00, \$110.00—A complete range of beautiful sets, including designs in color, with gold treatment; with incrusted gold borders, from \$100.00 upward.

**All French Dinnerware is advancing in price. Therefore this is an exceptionally opportune time to purchase.**

Second Floor.

## February Is the One Month to Obtain Radical Discounts on Silk Shades.

At \$15.00 complete—Solid mahogany Table Lamps, in 3 styles—one illustrated—26 in. high, 18 in. Tudor shades, with 4-inch silk fringe. All shades are lined.

Large assortment glass Library Lamps specially priced. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$25.00.

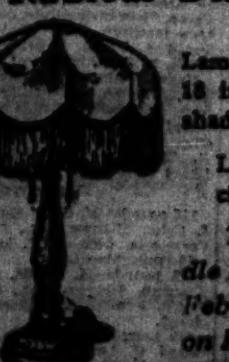
The entire stock of Fabric Lamp and Candle Shades is offered at great discounts during February. Special reductions also are given on Fabric Shades made to order. Second Floor.



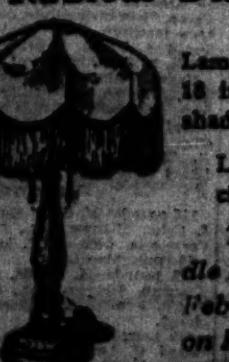
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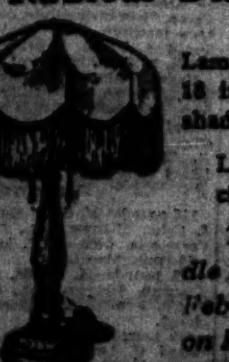
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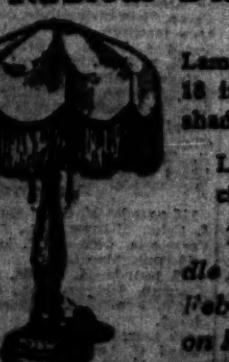
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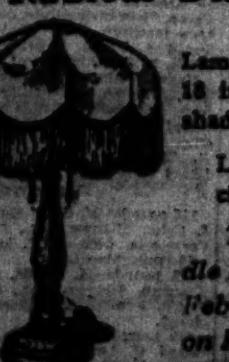
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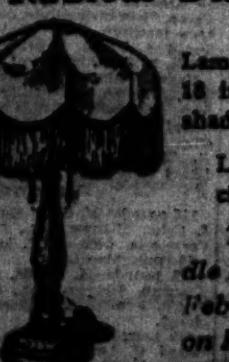
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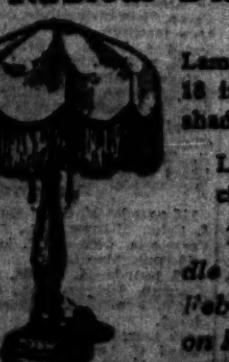
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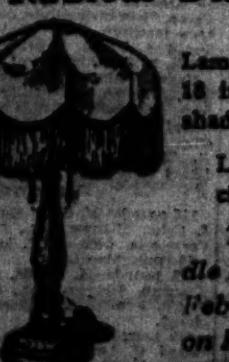
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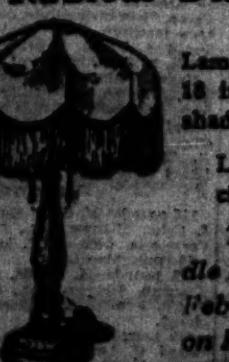
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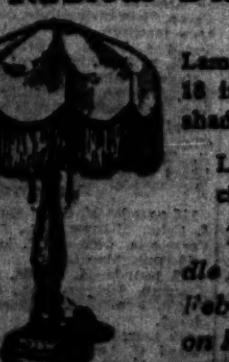
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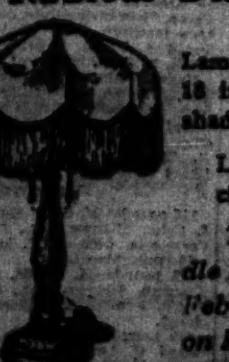
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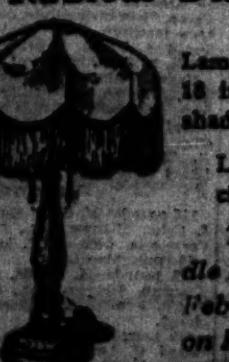
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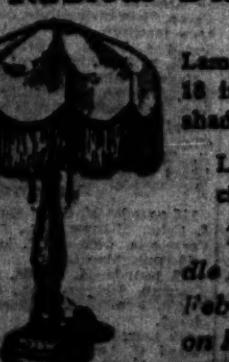
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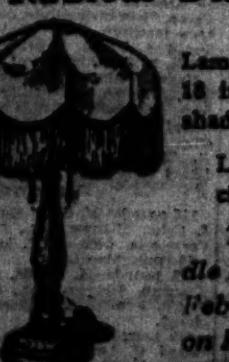
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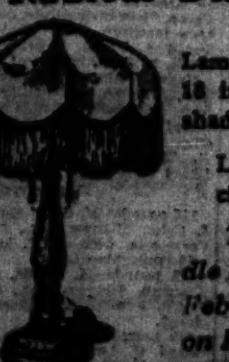
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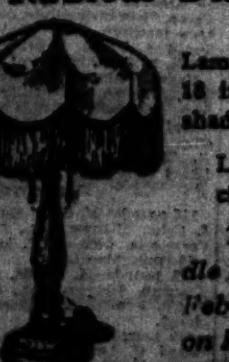
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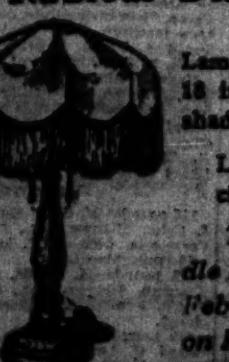
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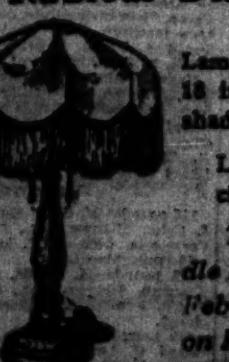
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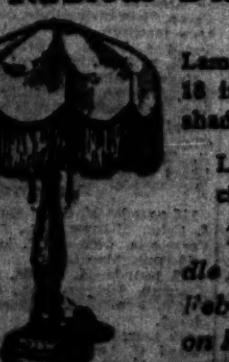
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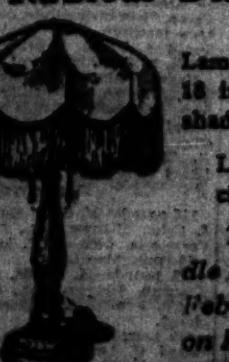
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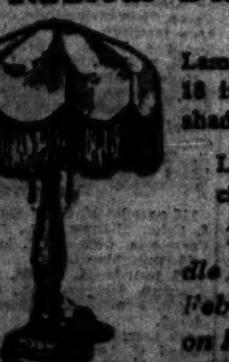
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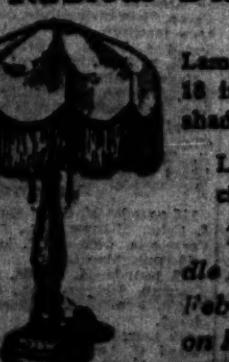
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"IT TAKES YOU OUT INTO THE OPEN AIR." Piecing Corp.

## SKATE DERBY DRAWS CROWD OF 10,000 FANS

**Garfield Park Meet Won  
by Northwest Club;  
Feature to Read.**

### Table of Points.

Northwest Skating club..... 45  
Milwaukee A. C. .... 5  
Norwegian Turners ..... 5  
Optimists C. C. ..... 5  
Stingers A. C. .... 5  
Walton A. C. .... 1  
Individual winner—Arthur Reed, Northwest Skating club, 11 points.

**By WALTER H. ECKERSALL.**  
In one of the most interesting races ever seen on a local course, an event which brought cheers from 10,000 persons, Robert Reed of the Optimists Canoe club of Riverside won the three mile class A race, the feature event of the annual Derby of the Northwest Skating club, yesterday at Garfield Park.

The trophy awarded to the team winning the greatest number of points went to the Northwest Skating club, which scored 50 points. The Milwaukee A. C. represented by Charley Fischer, the Norwegian Turners, and the Optimists Canoe club, tied for second place with five points each. The Stingers A. C. scored three units, and the Walton A. C. one.

**Individual Honors to Staff.**

To Arthur Staff of the Northwest Skating club went the honor of scoring the greatest number of points. This star of the steel blades scored eleven points and won the trophy awarded to the individual point winner. Staff was the half mile and mile class A racers and finished third in the three mile class A event.

When Reed won the three mile event the police had trouble in keeping the crowd off the course, so intense was the excitement. Fifteen of the best skaters in the central west started in the race. At the start of the pistol Reed went into the lead. After gaining the pace he settled down to a steady pace.

**Wins by Inches Only.**

At the end of the fifth lap, Reed jumped the lead and before the other skaters could get under way he had gained half a lap. He kept up his speed, but gradually weakened. On next to the last lap he was only ten yards ahead of Charley Fischer of Milwaukee. At this point Reed was skating at the mouth and it did not look like he would be able to finish. He bent to his task, however, and crossed the finish line inches in advance of Fischer.

Needless to state, Reed was "all in," athletically speaking, but he did not fall at the finish. He was assisted to the warming house and after resting on a bench for an hour he took off his skates and tights, put on his street clothes, and departed for Riverside, the town place of the sag by Ring Lardner.

Another interesting race was the half mile class A. The same field of starters that competed in the three mile event started in this contest. It was a nip and tuck affair between Arthur Staff and Ray McWhirter, both of the Northwest Skating club. They alternated in the lead, but when the plates were first denoting the winners, when they were in second position, jumped McWhirter had him to the first turn, and held the advantage to the finish.

**Staff Wins in Mile.**

The same conditions existed in the mile race, with the two skaters alternating in the same positions. Staff and McWhirter alternated in setting the pace. At the start McWhirter took the lead, but on the third lap Staff took up the point. McWhirter tried several times to take the lead, but Staff always was on the alert and finished ten yards in advance of his teammate.

It was a frequent sight to see some kid skating around the course, decked in his Sunday clothes, with a tennis skating player button in the lapel of his coat. It also was a common sight to see a lot of kids running around some youngster who had won a tennis trophy.

**Loves National Race.**

After yesterday's races Arthur Reed and Ray McWhirter left for Norman Lake, N. Y., to take part in the national championship, which open tomorrow evening are the summaries:

**Hopkins Wins 11-4 Game in West Section**

### WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND.

IMAGINATION

### MOVES BY BRESNAHAN WORRY BALL OWNERS; KEEP EYES ON ROGER

#### In the Wake of the News

By RING W. LARDNER

**ADD HORRORS OF WAR.**  
Each night while I am busy with my pork chop, roast, or steak, in a pleasant association with Signor's delicious salas, a question in my mind arises, and wants a brand new story About a submarine.

**BY JAMES CRUSINBERRY.**  
Recent reports regarding the machinations of Roger Bresnahan are causing some concern to baseball magnates and the future actions of the disposed manager of the Cubs undoubtably will be watched with keen interest by those who are running the national pastime.

There is a possibility that Roger is in Chicago this morning to appear before Judge Landis in the United States court for the purpose of settling a woful imbroglio. The Judge has been asked to be in court today to have their say regarding the police agreement, which was not satisfactory to them, and it may be that if Bresnahan has anything to do with it he could be attached to the big baseball case the Judge may give him the floor.

**Roger's Standing Pending.**  
President Weeghman of the Cubs and last night that he couldn't believe Bresnahan was in such a terrible mess as all their conference regarding his contract had been pleasant. Roger's only fear seemed to be that something might happen, which would beat him out of the money called for in the contract.

Attorney Jenny of Baltimore has sent word that he will be here this morning to appear before Judge Landis as representative of the Baltimore club of the Federal League, but whether he will be antagonistic or peaceful was not made known.

**President Weeghman and Manager Will Meet at Noon Today for New York to Attend the Annual Meeting of the National League Tomorrow, and at the same time try to dispose of the remaining four men on their list who are to be sold.**

**A. L. to Meet Feb. 17.**  
The American League executive meeting will be called by President Johnson to meet in New York on Feb. 17, and at that time the A. L. head hopes to have the discussed men in the hands of new owners.

**Manager Bresnahan, of the White Sox, now who is a citizen of Chicago, said last night that he has received letters from two of his recruit pitchers, both left handers, while officials that there will be a heavy battle among them and Bob Russell at the training camp to ascertain which two of the three southerners will be carried throughout the season.**

Dentist, one of the new men, wrote to Mr. Johnson, saying that he would make room as one of the two, while Williams, a product of the Imperial Valley, California, has written that he would be chosen. If both make good, it will be a sad year for Bob Russell.

### He's Chilling in Toledo.

**Toledo, O., Feb. 6.—**Special.—Roger Bresnahan tonight refused to make any statement on the report that he would appear before Judge Landis and soon sign a new drift on organized baseball. "That is a rumour that will come up later," he said.

**Robbers Nick Art Wilson.**  
DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6.—**Special.**—Wilson, 41 years old, established a world's record for twenty-five miles at the Northwestern amateur ice skating tournament here today, covering the distance in 1:20:15. The previous record of 1:21:50 was made by J. P. Donohue of Birmingham, Conn., Jan. 26, 1912.

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### KID TEAM WINS FAVOR OF FANS AT CYCLE RACE

#### Smith and Coburn Still Fresh

In Six Day Grind; Six  
Pairs Tied for Lead.

#### BIKE SCORE AT 3 A. M.

The standing of the riders at the end of the forty-seventh hour was as follows:

	Miles, Laps.
Stanley-Madden	1,050
Smith-Coburn	1,050
Lawrence-Magin	1,050
McNamara-Spear	1,050
Cameron-Kaiser	1,050
Ryan-Thom	1,050
Wahlberg-Kopsky	1,050
Madonna-Ohr	1,050
Lawson-Perry	1,050
Guthrie-Rudd-Burns	1,050
Madden leading.	

**BY KEENE GARDINER.**

If that pair of kids, Tommy Smith and Willie Coburn, can stick up in front with the leaders they are liable to make the interesting race for the rest of the field in the six day race ending the finish at the Coliseum. The youngsters were still racing around the track on the fourth day, and their fresh appearance and speed made them popular favorites with the fans. Every one is pulling for them to last until the finish, tomorrow night.

The kids still held five other leaders on even terms in the early hours of last night's racing. The other teams tied for first place were McNamara and Spear, Cameron and Kaiser, Hanley and Madden, Lawrence and Magin, and Ryan and Thomas.

**Lawson Starts Big Jam.**

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Iver Lawson started a jam. He had gained a quarter of a lap when Perry, his partner, tried to pick him up, but could not get started. Then McNamara started a shiny clip and got away from the field. This brought Spear up on the track and the rest of the riders started relief work.

Every man was running in pairs in turns.

I looked to see if the big and little leaders, Thomas, Smith, Cameron, and Madden, had gained a lap. There was quite a lot of confusion and the judges rang the bell and ruled that no lap had been gained, as all the riders were making faulty pickups. This kept the field of six still tied.

The only spill of the early hours took place on the turn into the home stretch when Eddie Ohr fell, but he came up smiling. It seems the riders are getting used to the concrete now and it doesn't dent their bodies to any extent.

**Bowler's Boiling Upset.**

The German-Bohemian team, Koshy and Wohlberg, was trying with might and main to make up the lap which they were behind as a result of being penalized for faulty pickups Saturday night. The board of referees ruled that Edward Bowler's verdict must stand.

Tommy Grim is bothered with a fractured rib. He kept plugging along, teamed with Eddie Ohr, and finally got away, winning his race on Saturday night.

**Amateur Cyclists in Races.**

A couple of amateur races and exhibitions opened this afternoon at a mile of a mile from the hill top.

**BY JACK PROCTOR.**

George L. Jensen, member of the Augie Athletic club, broke his right leg yesterday while roller skating on the hill at the ski slide at Cary, Ill. Jensen, with sonic companions, went to Cary to watch the ski jumpers drill for the Norge club's tournament, scheduled for next Sunday. Late in the afternoon he borrowed a pair of rollers from a skier and started to coast from the top of the hill at the takeoff.

Jensen negotiated the hill, but as he neared the flat he endeavored to bait his right. He could not manage the cumbersome rollers and was pitched head over heels. The skis became entangled, and when he was picked up it was discovered his right leg had been broken.

With his right leg broken, Jensen was brought to Chicago and taken to the Novo hospital.

**Others Suffer Bruises.**

Bartie, in the day Eugene Petersen, a Novo club member, suffered a bad fall, but escaped with only minor bruises. He was on his skis again before the race ended.

An orbicular of twin blisters by Miss Agnes Petersen and Miss Mary Petersen, furnishing the festive entertainment for the crowd of 200 visitors at the hill. The two girls shot down the steep incline and put over the hill like bats, and their efforts were roundly cheered by the spectators.

**Hill in Shape for Meet.**

Officials of the Norge club declare that with reasonable weather this week their annual hill race will be a record breaker. Prospects are that the course will be in perfect shape. There is plenty of snow at the hill, and unless warm weather comes to melt the "beautiful" hill should be attached to the big baseball case the Judge may give him the floor.

**HUCKINS COPS FEATURE**

AT CHICAGO GUN CLUB.

With a score of 57, L. C. Huckins, 1000 birdie marksmanship shots, the feature event of the weekly contest at the Chicago Gun club, yesterday.

Two of the Norge club members, L. C. Huckins and J. E. Kell, tied for the win with 560 birdies.

**CHICAGO CHALMERS FIVE BEATS DETROIT BOWLERS.**

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# "Feed Me with Food Convenient for Me."

Proverbs, 30:15.

The world is food mad. Ignorance and greed have conspired to lead us into a luxury loving quagmire of foodless foods. Nature demands a reaction.

THE DAILY NEWS announces the publication of a series of the most remarkable articles on pure food—amazing in their disclosures of generally unsuspected facts, and important beyond estimate—that have ever appeared in print.

Alfred W. McCann, the author of these articles, is without doubt the best equipped man in America to be the standard bearer of this movement for saner foods.

His opportunities to study the food question have been such as to give him a profound knowledge of the whole problem.

Our daily food is less understood after twenty-five years of agitation than is perhaps the referendum or the fourth dimension. Not one woman in ten thousand can give a definition of the phrase. Notwithstanding the fact that to the housewife and to those dependent upon her judgment for their health and very life there is no thing more vital, she is as much mystified over its meaning to-day as when she first began to read about Dr. Wiley's activities.

Babies are born every day and every day children are fitted for school. Their food is their first and most important necessity. Without pure food all the tender nursing and all the love and care lavished upon them soon are rewarded only with anxiety and fear.

Owners of stock farms, producers of prize sheep, poultry, and hogs understand the meaning thoroughly. They apply their knowledge of its meaning of right food and measure the results according to fixed rules. They know that the growth and health of their animals depend upon the operation of clearly defined and easily understood laws.

They make a business of feeding their animals for certain desired ends. To them pure food is not a mystery. It is a means with which to supply proper building materials to the physical development of the creatures in which their money is invested; a means with which they may effectually prevent disorder and sickness among their herds, flocks, kennels and litters.

Even the average farmer, as far as his soil is concerned, knows quite perfectly the meaning of pure food. He knows that if he does not supply his fruit, vegetables and grains with just the right kind of soil food, by giving to his land the food elements required by his plants in the form of fertilizer, he will have either a stunted, feeble crop or a crop failure.

Publication of this remarkable series of disclosures, entitled "FOODS—THEY BUILD OR DESTROY," will begin in THE DAILY NEWS on Wednesday.

In the factory, in the laboratory, in the great markets and in the field he has carried on during the past ten years a relentless search for the truth. A search that has recognized no obstacles.

Every effort to interrupt his work or to silence his voice, and there have been many such efforts, has served only to stimulate him.

We believe he has found the truth, and that these truths will be of unmeasurable benefit to every reader who seeks to know them.

For three years past Mr. McCann's work has been confined to New York City, where his name has come to be a household word. What he has done for New York he will do for Chicago, and hereafter Mr. McCann's articles will appear regularly in The Daily News.

Here is Mr. McCann's introduction to his astounding revelations:

The columns of The Daily News will be as free and unrestricted to my story about our deadly food and its deadly but unsuspected abuses; their causes and their remedies, as are the women's clubs, church societies, and organizations of unselfish welfare workers who extend to me the privilege of their platforms.

With this unfettering compact and the fearless support of an outspoken newspaper, my readers will be taken behind the scenes and there learn for themselves just how the laws of nutrition, so sacred to animal life, are outraged and debauched.

Where the faults originate in the idle caprice of the housewife herself, through thoughtlessness of her own or inheritance from some of grandmother's superstitions, the result of such household sins, when applied to the diet of mice, rabbits, guinea pigs, monkeys, chickens and cows will be described.

Where the abuse is purely commercial, the lid will be taken off, and in such instances as are not born in lust for gain at the expense of human life the natural and practical reform will be pointed out.

For the old abuses for which politics and clever lawyers have succeeded in erecting a flimsy protection and defense for outrageous and unnatural practices there will be no mercy.

The physician who follows this constructive reform will come into the possession of facts which unfortunately are not to be obtained in the medical schools of Europe or America, and he will receive new information with regard to many of the causes of malnutrition, anæmia, neurasthenia, tuberculosis and other preventable diseases whose pains and penalties are so frequently visited upon the bodies of innocent men, women and children.

## PACIFISTS HAVE TIME OF LIVES; FORD GETS BILLS

All Sorts of "Grafts" Tried to Get Money for Joy Rides and Luxuries.

BY CAROLYN WILSON.

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.  
THE HAGUE, Jan. 26.—The chief of the Ford expedition is being sorted out and sent home on the steamer Rotterdam and with it the easiest thing which Europe has ever had within its borders is slipping out of the grasp of eager hands.

Saboteurs, arms seekers, library hunters, student building wistaria, your chance is about over.

There has been much wholesale haggling, not to call it by a harsher name. One member of the party owed \$1 at a hotel in Stockholm from a previous visit. The bill was for nearly \$75. Not only did he persuade the manager of the peace expedition to pay that but also to loan him enough to proceed on his way to a belligerent country.

Another man, who would be doing time in America for a similar act, signed a worthless check for \$40 for some purchases, and the owner of the store had to come to the manager for the money.

Please Confederate Bill.

A luckless waiter in a restaurant in Copenhagen came to one of the journalists with a nosebleed and shovered him with a considerable bill for \$5 on which he had already returned change for a beer—in other words, rendering good cash to the extent of \$4.50 for a worthless piece of paper. This also had to be made up by Mr. Ford.

Another man ordered a well-cooked, well-wined dinner for six and then had the nerve to sign the name of one of the most influential women of the expedition to the check.

Now has the woman been exactly behind. Convinced of the eternal stream of public generosity which proceeded from the business office, some of them went to the smartest shops in town and ordered their gowns on the Ford's expedition bill.

"Please," as we call them, hopped into taxis and spent the afternoon roaming over the pleasant streets, tuning at the end to give the taxi drivers a cheery smile and a retreating back, calling over their shoulder that he should "Send Bill to the Ford peace party." The taxi drivers usually took the bill and added to their income the extra paid the Bill.

Parties Last Into Morning.

The parties that went on in the dim, small hours of the morning—I mean the bills for these parties—were scandalous. I know of one for \$80 alone for New Year's eve at one hotel; and that amounts to Chicago's best American cash to about \$100, which is after all, a decent price to ask Mr. Ford to put up to entertain a few of his guests. Now the bill has gone on—no more Partisan gowns, no more liquors and champagnes, no more joy riding in taxicabs.

There are signs of the most wonderful change on this trip that I have ever seen gathered together. Now that it has come to an end one hears of various suspended representatives of the press who have never made anything more than the society or police columns, but came along presumably as qualified representatives of various papers.

One enterprising young man, happening to be on the pier the day the Oscar II sailed, destined of stimulating the life of ease and luxury, without the discontents of the Oscar II, took the next boat over, a modern liner, at Ford's expense, arrived at Christiansia with a badge representing him as a reporter on a New York morning paper.

He now admits he has never written anything for it except some publicity stuff for the movies.

A huge majority came over with no money at all.

Troubles of the Manager.

The last few days have been hectic for the jovial Gaston Plantif, who is manager of this expedition, and in addition to losing the money bag since Mr. Ford's departure also been the administrative head.

I had lunch with him today and he gave me a wild-eyed description of the hundred different people who had been to him for financial reasons.

Until now he has been known as the soul of good humor and generosity, and all the 180 members have been counting on this trait. Our camp song predicted hourly on the train from Christiansia to Stockholm, and ever since whenever he appeared, owing to the tune of "John Brown's Body" and begins, "Send the Bill to Gaston Plantif."

Mr. Plantif gave out the expense to date as being \$300,000. The tampered account, as his secretary was able to furnish it is:

Motor Billewe, CHRS. 2000; Oscar II, 2000; Motor Oscar II, \$40,000; wireless, 2000; Christiansia, 220,000; Christiansia tips, 2000; Christiansia gifts, 2000; expenses Stockholm, 200,000; the Stockholm, 200,000; wireless, 200,000; train to Copenhagen, \$1,000; expenses Copenhagen, \$12,000; the Copenhagen, 200,000; gifts, Copenhagen, 20,000; special train to Hague, \$2,000; expenses in Hague, 20,000; Rotterdam, 20,000; printing, 20,000; publicity, 20,000.

**Revell & Co.**  
Draperies  
Special Order Work



Special orders for Draperies, Lace Curtains, Bed Spreads, Lace Panels, Window Shades, etc., executed at reasonable prices. Suggestions and estimates submitted. Phone Central 700.

**ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.**  
Wabash Avenue and Adams Street

## SEEK 50,000 FOR BIBLE CLASSES

Sunday School Workers Thus Plan First Step in War on Saloons.

## 5,000 BOY CRIMINALS.

The wiping out of the saloons and the keeping of boys from becoming criminals were results predicted from the bringing together of 50,000 men into Bible classes in Chicago. The prophecy was made by Marion Lawrence, general secretary of the International Sunday school association, who was one of the speakers at a rally at the Moody tabernacle yesterday afternoon, attended by 8,000 men and women.

The goal was placed at 500 classes composed of 100 men each, gathered and trained in readiness for the "Billy Sunday" campaign in September, 1917.

The resolutions of moral committee, which was presided over by George F. Davis and adopted by a rising vote officially committed Chicago's voice for this end and provided for a man to give all his time to the work of organization. A key man is to be selected in each church and the entire work is to be placed in the hands of the committees of seven.

"I am told," said Mr. Lawrence, "there are 5,000 boys of the teenage age in Chicago who are criminals. I do not believe they are boys who attend the Sunday school. I know a New York judge who said he had personally questioned 2,700 boys who had appeared before him and not one of them was a member of any Sunday school.

"If Chicago can get the men into men's Bible classes it will drive out the saloons, redeem the 5,000 boys from lives of crime, and will put the city religiously on the map."

New Spring materials for girls' suits are ready for selection. All garments finished on or before March fourth are at the regular season's prices.

Cotton gowns, \$25.00 and up. Cotton suits, \$25.00 and up.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1916.

**SLEUTHS REVEAL  
MYSTERY GIRL'S  
CRIME RECORD**

"Anna Stearns" Is Agnes Rus-  
sell, Kansas City; She Blames  
Hotel Vice Lures.

ONCE IN REFORM SCHOOL.

"Anna Stearns" is no longer a girl of mystery. She is now a young woman with a name and a past. She was discovered by the Pinkertons. Her original photograph hangs in the "repose" gallery—No. 3748 in Kansas City. Far back in 1910 it was hanging there. That was after she had been convicted of the theft of furs, a purse, and other things belonging to Mrs. Catherine McVicker at 307 East Fourteenth street, in Kansas City. Then she was sent to the state reform school at Chillicothe, Mo. Thus the detectives have searched down her misdeeds; but it is not such a black record after all, she says.

**She Makes Corrections.**  
"Anna Stearns" volunteered corrections last night at the county jail after her "record" had been read to her because the wire netting in that uncomfortable place.

Her education, youth, and charm drew much sympathy for her plight. The Rev. H. Fortescue Gardner of a Congregational church in Austin went her bonds and took her into his parsonage. Mrs. Louise Z. Mader undertook her defense in court. But "Anna Stearns" was not communicative. Only the Pinkertons' record spoke for her silence.

**She Tells Her Name.**  
"My name is not Marguerite Russell, as you have it," she said. "It's Agnes Russell. My father's name is John Russell and he is a switchman. But I don't know where he is. My father drank and I never had the proper bringing up. All I ever learned was in the reform school at Chillicothe, Mo."

"My mother is married a second time and lives in Kansas City. My stepfather is in the cold storage business there, but is refused to support us children and I had to leave home."

The girl wept as she recalled her arrest and the charges that she had been a "hotel worker" and the accomplice of a man named Hillard, said by the police to be a professional "room thief."

**Bellboys Vice Agents.**  
"You," she said, "I've seen a lot of hotel men, and believe me, Eddie Mack's connection isn't in it with what I have on some places."

"Do you know that the bellboys are the biggest crooks in Chicago? The bellboys are the moguls of crime here. For the scarlet women have no other place set the hotels to meet men. Some hotel ladies are their quarries—with the assistance of the bellboys. I can pick them out of the crowd, and they are the ones, too. The innocent looking boys in blue and green arrange 'dates' for the women of the underworld. They receive tips from both the men and the women for such arrangements."

**Take "Peso" from Her.**  
"One woman's earnings of \$5 the bell boy takes a tip of \$2 and from the man \$1. I earned all the baubles I ever knew in the reform school. It is a terrible place for young girls."

"It is when I took those furs and my stepmother asked until I was 21. I am now 20 and left the reform school I went to work as a model in Kansas City. But when I told the manager of the reform school all I was out of it. Then I went to St. Louis and it was the same old story. The reform school forced me there."

**Didn't Come to Rob.**  
"I met a man—I really didn't know his name—but he is married and has two children. He told me in Chicago I wouldn't have to work, for he would support me. He made me to register under the name of Anna Stearns, so he could always find me. I didn't come here to rob hotel safe, but I never used those master keys they had in his luggage—not mine. I know about the missing jewels, \$1,000 worth in the Congress hotel, for which they now won't pay me."

**PATRIOT'S WIFE'S RING AND  
GOES TO BUY BUNGALOW.**  
Arthur C. Oden Takes Engagement  
Ring and Mrs. O. Turns Note  
He Left Over to the Police.

Arthur C. Oden took his wife's engagement ring on Saturday to go out and buy a bungalow. The manager of the hotel where he must be dithering for a while, because he didn't come back.

The Odes, who is 14 years old and a son of sixteen months, found this note at the hotel:

"Dear Friends: I had a sight and have had no time. The one on my ship."

Mrs. Oden appealed to the police and spent the note.

Arthur was wild about a bungalow. He saw an advertisement where he could get one for \$100 down. We didn't have money, so we suggested we pawn my ring. It was worth \$22."

The police had no report of a dangerous man, and Mrs. Oden is waiting for her

**HER PAST REVEALED**

"Girl of Mystery" Who Blames  
Immorality in Hotels When  
Detectives Discover Identity.

**'BILLY' SUNDAY OF  
POLICE RESCUES  
GIRL FROM TRAP**

**Alleged Kidnappers About to Get  
Her at Depot, but Fa-  
ther Appears.**

**SENDS FAMILY TO CHURCH.**

*This is a case which will not be found on the police blotter. It is the story of how a father, a mother and their 15 year old daughter came to "hit the trail" in the South Clark street police station and yesterday went to church for the first time in their lives. It must be told without names, for they are safe in the keeping of Lieutenant Patrick Crowley, who played the rôle of "Billy Sunday."*

A patrolman detailed at the Polk street depot brought three persons into Lieutenant Crowley's office at the South Clark street station late Saturday night. One was a woman about 45 years old, another was her husband, and the third a man of 30.

"These men were having a row in the depot about meeting some girl," explained the policeman. "I couldn't find out what all the trouble was about, so I brought 'em in here."

"Kidnap Our Daughter."

"He's going to kidnap our daughter," wept the woman, pointing an accusing finger at the younger man. "She's coming in on a train from Akron, O., and he's waiting to carry her off to his home and marry her to some friend of his—and she won't be 15 until a few days yet. She calls him her uncle, but he isn't an uncle. He's the husband of a second cousin of mine."

Gradually the lieutenant drew out her story. The girl had been too much in the company of her aunt, who had been taking her to loop cafes, so they had sent her on to live with a married sister in Akron, where she obtained employment in a factory. The aunt had wired her to return to Chicago and bring her with her to a new and better position, pretty girl, and a better home, the girl was coming. The aunt had forwarded the money for her fare. The older sister had learned of the trip, however, and had wired her mother and father to meet the train. They had found the uncle waiting at the depot.

**Mr. Uncle Detained.**

Mr. Uncle was detained at the station and the parents were sent back to the depot to meet their daughter. They brought her to the lieutenant's office and stopped at the office door. "Carl," one of the robbers said, "I got \$25 from him." Crowley said, "I'm going to take him to the police station and have him arrested."

"But see where he signed a lot of crosses for himself. I suppose, at the end," said the mother, exhibiting the letter.

The lieutenant turned to "uncle" and gave him what was probably the wretched dressing down he ever had received. The man was trembling when he finished, and the eyes of the father and mother had been opened to the fact that their daughter had been in greater danger than they at first supposed. The girl herself began to understand what she had escaped. Taking her hands to his, the lieutenant addressed her in fatherly tones.

"Do you go to church?" he asked. She shook her head.

"Have you ever been to Sunday school?"

"It's the 'trail.'"

Another negative shake.

"Is there a church near your home?" he asked.

"Yes, there's a little Presbyterian church right near," replied the mother.

"Well, I want you to promise my son that you daughter goes to church there tomorrow morning and every Sunday morning until she is 18," said the lieutenant. Tears welled up in the father's eyes.

"Lieutenant," he said, "I'm going to do more. I'm going myself and take my wife with me."

**DENIES DEFICIT AT VATICAN.**

Apostolic Delegates Declare Reven-  
ues Nor Expenditures Reach  
\$5,000,000 Debt Reported.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Most  
Rev. John Bonzano, apostolic delegate, issued a statement today denying reports  
that the 1915 budget of the Vatican closed  
with a deficit of \$5,000,000.

**HERE'S A \$1,500 SMOKE.**

Fire caused damage of \$1,500 to the cigar store of J. Kraus & Co. at 309 West Madison street last evening.

**MARRYING OFF MAYBELLE**

**GAS OF MOTOR  
KILLS MECHANIC;  
CORONER WARNS**

**B. B. Grosse Views His  
Disastrous Venture  
in Rueful Light.**

**GIRLS CHARGE FRAUD**

**HEART AFFECTED BY FUMES.**

If Benjamin B. Grosser gets un-  
tangled from the aftermath of that disastrous  
"movie hall" which made New  
Year's eve memorable at the Coliseum he is going to raise his right hand and  
pledge poverty that he is through.  
Being an "angel" on a shooting spree, says  
Mr. Grosser, is no business for a furniture  
salesman.

The former impresario made these ob-  
servations last evening after a visit to the  
detective bureau in the company of two  
other gentlemen who admitted they didn't know Francis X. Bushman from the king of Siam. They had just arrested Grosser on charges of obtaining  
money by false pretenses.

**Two Girls Charge Fraud.**

Miss Marie Balsarino of 4446 Calumet  
avenue and Miss Allie Hinshaw of 4105  
Kenmore avenue were the victims of the incident.  
They had, they said, been induced to help finance the "movie hall" to  
the extent of \$150 apiece, an amount from  
which, they charged, they had been per-  
manently and unlawfully separated. In  
a word, they never got it back.

"That ball," said Grosser bitterly.  
"Will I never hear the last of it? My  
worst enemy should have such troubles!"

"I shall be in court and show that I am  
absolutely clear of any blame in this thing.  
Those girls invested their money under a  
fair, legal contract—win or lose. We lost,  
that's all."

**Peter Lanter, James R. Mills, Harold  
W. Look, and I were the promoters of that  
ball. I used to be a salesman for the  
Grand Rapids Furniture company. I got  
\$225 and Mills \$25. We needed \$500 more,  
so we had to have \$750 by Dec. 12 to  
rent the Coliseum. Things looked bad for  
a while, and then Look brought the girls to  
Mills' office and they offered to invest  
\$150 each."**

**Lawyer Draws Contract.**

"I told them to consult their attorney  
first, and they did. He drew up the proper  
paper, with the girls as parties of the  
second part."

"Well, the affair was a failure. We  
had offered Mary Pickford \$1,000 to attend  
the ball. Her lawyer, Edward F.  
Dunne Jr., told us she demanded \$1,500,  
and we agreed to give it. Then, just as  
the contract was ready, Dunne demanded  
\$1,650. We said 'nothing doing,' and he  
said he would attack the box office re-  
ceipts."

**Mary Pickford Blamed.**

"He did, too. Just before that F. W. Brinkley demanded \$462 for some boxes  
and decorations, and we had to let him put  
his own man in the box office to keep  
him from putting out the lights and closing  
the doors. About 12:15 the band leader  
demanded \$219 for his musicians and  
stopped the music when he didn't get it.  
Then I went home. There was a riot down there.  
I heard I heard something about it."

"I can show you where a nickel went.  
We spent \$1,200 and took in \$1,250. I lost  
\$50 personally. And why are they arresting  
me, anyway? Mills was the works.  
Why don't they go out and get him?"

**EVEN OLD FOLKS CALLED  
FOOLS AT DIME A NIGHT.**

**Sunday Evening Club's Speaker  
Says No Eve Was So Given to  
Cheap Fun as Ours.**

Fred B. Smith of New York, who said  
he was once an ambition to be the champion  
billiard player of the world, spoke  
last night at the Sunday Evening club.  
He was at one time one of the secretaries  
of the International Y. M. C. A.

"I am no ascetic," he said, "but I do  
not think there has been such a craze for  
cheap fun in any nation or time since the  
days when the nobility was given couches  
and the silver bowls of Rome called the  
world to order. God pity the younger  
generation growing up in home, where even  
the older folks have surrendered  
themselves to be fools at 10 cents per  
night."

Mr. Smith was speaking to "America's  
Greatest-Sin," which he said is ingratia-  
tude, especially forgetfulness of "the  
faith of the fathers."

The speaker was no committee.

The loss is estimated at 2,000 bolivians  
(\$200,000). The site is said to be due  
to an infiltration which undermined the  
river banks.

**DO YOU LOSE A DOLLAR?**

**Then How Did It Get to the Sev-  
enth Floor of the City  
Hall?**

A dollar bill is held at the Central sta-  
tion for its owner. It was found yester-  
day by Policeman James P. Nolan, de-  
tained at the city hall, on the seventh  
floor of the building.

The place comprises mostly houses  
of the poor, although there are in the  
market, barracks, and the museum of the  
Archaeological Society, Poland.

The police say they have received com-  
plaints from a large number of women in  
the last month who have pawned jewelry  
to help friends out of jail, only to find they  
hadn't been arrested.

**UNION MEN FILL JOBS  
OF STRIKERS ON WABASH.**

**Superintendent Offers Last Chance  
to Disaffected Workers to Report  
This Morning.**

According to Henry E. Schulte, superin-  
tendent of the Chicago division of the  
Wabash railroad, members of the brother-  
hood of Railway Trainmen have taken  
the places left vacant in the Wabash  
yards when the switchmen struck. The  
switchmen are the Swedes of North America.

Mr. Schulte says the strikers will have a  
last chance to get their jobs back if they  
apply this morning at 7.

**A "LOOP LIFE" GRADUATE.**

Drink, Dance, Sleep, Then the Same Thing Over, This Girl.  
Picture of the Bright Lights' Lure.

**HER LOOP WHIRL  
LEADS TO DREGS  
IN SIX MONTHS**

**Girl Who Takes Poison Pic-  
tures the Lure to Ruin of  
Drink and Dance.**

**HER FATHER TO THE RESCUE.**

Six months ago a strait-laced, well  
employed young woman, whose chief  
claims to beauty consisted of a pair of  
wistful gray eyes and a rather spiritual  
demeanor, was bitten by the cocaine  
of the gay and luminous loop.

In Miss Catherine Leonard's hitherto  
well ordered brain the sober processes of  
civilization were succeeded by the sys-  
tem of domineering excitement, which is  
much in vogue on the risque as a thought  
substitute. It took the new girl just half  
a year to bring the demure, practical  
nurse to an alcoholic breakdown, during  
which she attempted suicide in E.  
Belko's drug store at 600 South State  
street.

**Gay Life an Ailment.**

"Fox trotting is a disease," said Miss  
Leonard last night, after she had been  
locked up at the South Clark street police  
station.

"Many a time have I drugged myself  
down to take up the mighty round  
when my heart was breaking and there  
was no place that seemed so welcome as  
the crowd. I couldn't stay away. But now I  
want to be put in some institution until  
I can get back my grip and start again.  
Thank God, there'll be nothing  
worse to look back to than the dissipation  
of drink and sleepless nights."

**Drink, Sleep.**

The apparition of demolished appearance  
that had once been the trim Catherine  
Leonard crept quietly as she retraced  
the six months which had brought her  
so far.

Miss Leonard has been living with her  
brother at 322 Madison street. She is  
the only child of her father, William  
Leonard, a contractor, of 8000 South  
May street, six months ago when she im-  
mersed herself in the lights and luxury of  
the loop.

**Father to Offer Aid.**

"I will be down to see my daughter to-  
morrow," said Mr. Leonard last night.  
"If she wants to go to some institution I  
will make the arrangements

## FASHION'S BLUE BOOK



Smart Frock with the New Stitching Note.

By HELEN M. EMERY.

(Copyright, 1916, by The Chicago Tribune and The New York Times.)  
URING the diary times of War the fashions of Paris were confirmed for the most part to women's affairs; and the 5 o'clock, as the French call it, becomes more and more popular. As events of the day always influence fashion this is doubtless the reason that Paris lends her favor to the one piece frock.

Then, too, the Frenchwoman has never adopted the suit as the costume for all hours of the day and so the fashionable maid-servants are devoting much time and thought to the creation of frocks that may be worn in the afternoon under a handsome coat or one of the new capes which are among the novelties of the season.

The attractive model shown above has great charm and could be developed in many fabrics and colors. In this frock the colors carry out the military idea which its name "Vivandiers" implies. The extremely full skirt of dark blue serge has rows of black stitching around the hem. This fashion of using machine stitching as a decoration is seen on many

of the latest models, both in suits and gowns.

A deep wedge of blue taffeta outlined with stitching and further ornamented with bands of black braid at the left of the skirt. Tiny gold buttons finish each end of the braid.

The waist conforms to the lines of the figure and in front has a slight suggestion of a basque. It is of serge and with a belt of black braid.

The front panel shows a soldier-like arrangement of braid and buttons, while on the back and sleeves bangles minus the braid are used. A high stiff collar of taffeta with a smart cravat of black completes a most effective costume.

Some of the new frocks have a delightful air of old time quaintness, especially those that are made of taffeta or faille. Puffings, shirtings, and ruchings are used in all sorts of unexpected ways. One row of bias taffeta has wide box plaited rows, interlaced with a narrow piping of Scotch plaid.

For later wear there are costumes of handkerchief linen in white or pastel shades which show a decidedly new touch in the embroidery done in wool of various colors.

## Everybody Fidgets, Says



**A**LMOST everybody fidgets. It is the rarest treat in the world to meet a woman who is wholly free from fidgets. As a matter of fact, fidgeting has become a national malady.

Watch people when they are reading, or when they are talking, or even when they are doing nothing at all, and you will discover that they are surprisingly restless. Some part of each individual, either head, feet, hands, or mouth, is in motion. If you watch them long enough they will begin to make you nervous and fidgety, too. That's probably why everybody has the fidgets—you can't help watching those who have them. They're catching.

Besides fidgeting not being a pretty habit, it uses up nervous energy in a most wasteful fashion. If the actual energy that thus goes to waste were used in legitimate directions twice as much would be accomplished in the world.

It may seem a small matter to the individual that she does fidget. But any doctor could tell you that it represents a surprising proportion of the total energy available to run the mechanism of the average American woman. It is a woeful waste because it can be stopped if you will take the trouble to do it.

Tagging your feet is a habit that gets frighteningly on the nerves of those who must associate with you.

Shifting your position when you are engaged in conversation is another popular brand of fidgets. An especially nervous woman I know used to drive me almost to distraction with her glove fidgets. During an hour's visit she would have her gloves on and off half a dozen times. She's in a禁制的 room.

Fusing with the hair is just a form of fidgeting. It isn't that the hair needs attention. In the absence of enough will power to stop them the fidgets must fidget, that's all. Fidgeting with rings, or a string of beads, or a wrist watch is familiar to all. Running the hands over the face, pulling the nose out of shape, and giving the lobes of the ears a rank down, too, are frequent contributions to this national malady.

One of the worst of it is that when these fidgets get to you you can't control them. Your brain begins to fidget, too. When that happens, then nerves really begin to get you, and you would better watch out, or something worse will happen.

**A**ntoinette Dommett's Answer.  
ANSWER: Cold water or fever blisters may come from cold, indigestion, or some local disturbance of the stomach. They can often be relieved by touching them with camphor. The discomfort from the blisters can be relieved by covering them with a sterilized needle, after which they should be bathed several times a day with peroxide and afterward dressed with boracic ointment.

**M**ISS M. F.: Consumption is a large proportion of cases in the young and middle-aged, but of the number of cases of consumption in the United States, only a small percentage have been diagnosed as having tuberculosis. In regard to the nerves, and drag today, I am afraid you derive no benefit from my advice.

## Flickerings from FILM LAND

### Metro and World at the Ziegfeld.

"THE UPSTART."  
Produced by RKO.  
Directed by Edwin Carewe.  
Scenario by Marion Harland.  
Cinematographer—George Le Guere.  
Music—Maurice Shaeffer.  
Editor—Larry Harlow.

"LOVE'S CROSS ROADS."  
Produced by Triumph-Globe.  
Directed by World.  
Irene Vassarette—Marie Empress.  
John Barrymore—William Huntington.  
Hugh Marston—Paul Irving.  
Harry King—Ragan Brighten.

BY KITTY KELLY.

HERE are some pictures that, like the scatter of snow flakes, leave no impression on one's gray matter. They slide before the eyes, making no point of fun or fatality, or of cleverness or beauty, and are gone. In a lot of cases it is the fault of the eyes, but in more it is the fault of the pictures. One of the canons to be incorporated within the picture creed for 1916 is to be honest, that is the mediocre is a waste of celluloid.

"The Upstart" aims to achieve an impression. But its intent is not realized. I find from my Sunday colleague's column that the director consumed eight days in the making of it.

"It looks as if it had been made in eight hours," he said. "And so it does, for it is dashed together as one tumbles the things into a bureau drawer when in a hurry to get the receptacle shut before a critical minded person invades the place."

There are a lot of the right things there, but they are tampered and jumbled, with no sense of treatment, no definite of development. The idea is that the charity of practicing ideals should begin at home, and when a youth goes madly off preaching the evils of divorce he leaves his neglected wife to seek that solution for her troubles.

The picture was derived from a play by Thomas Barry, which I did not see, so I don't know whether it has precedent for its absurdity. Precedent or no, there is no excuse for the ridiculous treatment, varying from clowning to melodrama, of a theme susceptible of fine satirical effect. It approaches burlesque on satire.

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One point does stick inescapably in the memory—the manner of Florida showers

of the latest models, both in suits and gowns.

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For later wear there are costumes of handkerchief linen in white or pastel shades which show a decidedly new touch in the embroidery done in wool of various colors.

### The New Rhubarb.

RUBARB can be cooked as quickly as cranberries because there is so little to cook, but perhaps its long, cellular strings are the better for a little more heat, yet long cooking changes its delicate flavor to a strong and undelicate one.

### Garden Rhubarb.

Wash the stalks of rhubarb thoroughly and remove any bruised or shriveled parts with a sharp knife, but do not remove the skin.

Cut the stalks into half inch lengths with a sharp knife. The best way to do this is to lay them down on a board or a piece of paper and chop down sharply. If the lower skin is tough and not easy to cut through may be removed easily when the fruit is lifted. Add a scant three-quarters of a cup of sugar to each pound of fruit, and add boiling water to cover the fruit almost, but not quite. By the way, it takes about twelve medium sized stalks to make a pound when there is not much waste.

Cook rapidly on top of the stove without stirring. Stirring any fresh carbohydrate will cause the sugar to caramelize.

Five minutes will probably be enough, but if the sugar is not completely dissolved, will need to cook, but may be cooked up to eight. Leave in the stewpan until cold. Cooked thus, each piece of the rhubarb ought to keep its shape perfectly and be of much finer appearance than rhubarb cooked to strings. The skin of new rhubarb softens perfectly and gives the sauce a pretty pink color.

A little boy was walking in the garden with his grandmother when he looked up at the sky and asked what made all the different colors. His grandmother replied that God made all the colors.

"There is one of these fellows I care for a great deal. Once, when I was talking to him, he said: 'Whenever you want to go, and haven't any one to take you, call me.' I have never called him. I thought if he wanted to take me he could tell me."

"Maybe I am too independent, or should I call him? Please answer."

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# Society and Entertainments

## Here's a Baedeker to the Russe Ballet.

WITH the coming of the Russian Ballet one learns of a timely "Baedeker," only recently published in the east, which will undoubtedly serve the bewhiskered spectator in gleanings an adequate explanation of Bakst's strangely alluring costumes and settings; of Stravinsky's colorful Russian music, and of the interpretative dances themselves.

It is entitled "Music After the Great War," and is the first book of Carl Van Vechten, a brother of Ralph Van Vechten, 1207 North State street, who has many friends in Chicago. It includes an essay on "The Story of the Russian Ballet," that will fair to win an admiring army of readers, as it will serve as a sort of libretto to the performances that are to be seen at the Auditorium next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Van Vechten, the latter being Paris Marmon, to whom the book is dedicated, were in Chicago last summer when they visited Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Van Vechten en route to their home in New York after a tour that included the Bermudas.

The \$1500 settlement has taken over the first night of the attraction, next Monday, and will be benefited by that performance with a satisfactory fund, for Mrs. Russell Tyson, general chairman of the affair, and Mrs. W. H. Clarke, assisting her, report a sold out house, with the exception of three or four boxes.

The settlement, which maintains a sewing shop in one of the old houses in the neighborhood, where many of the women of the district find employment, has a board of earnest workers that include many of the more prominent women of the north shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Spring announce the marriage of their daughter, Jessie Elizabeth Ives, to John Thomas Kelly, which took place on Saturday. At home cards have been issued for 4100 Washington boulevard after March 16.

The marriage of Miss Isabelle Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Jones of Logan, W. Va., to James Pettit of Cleveland, O., took place at the home of W. S. Pettit of Evanston, brother of the bridegroom, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Walker of Lake Shore drive are leaving this week for the mountains and pleasure.

Mrs. A. Montgomery Ward and Miss Marjorie Ward are at Seabrook, Fla., to remain until spring.

A dinner is to be given by the president and board of directors of the Chicago Manual Training school for Dr. E. G.

## MUSIC and the MUSICIANS

### Round About the Sunday Recitals.

BY ERIC DE LAMARTE.

ADEREWESKI falls this column for the first time in his vogue here. Because his portion of the function at the Auditorium of yesterday afternoon was rather complimentary to the raising of funds for Poland than musical, he fails to give the garment whose passion for a "story" exceeds their passion for symmetric interversion and ricks of gambit, and appears today in another section of THE TRIBUNE.

Therefore, let us remember him that he played a brief Concerto yesterday for the old fashioned symphony's mortals, and for wiping out the church debt—with a blackboard and stenorian announcement.

Small need is there to chronicle the dings of this mortal personality. His program including the A flat Polonaise, the nocturne in B flat, the G major Nocturne, the Mazurka in A minor, and the A flat major Polonaise. He was as garrulous as ever in his supplementary program of encores, and the audience thrilled by his magic like the Aeolian harp it always is.

Let us proceed, therefore, to the Illinoisans who, like Julia Culp, the little chanteuse, have through seventeen songs and a few snatches, with the able assistance of Coenrad V. Bos at the piano. Miss Culp's enduring favor with recital audiences in this country is tribute to the unctuous merit of her interpretations. There is something satisfying, also, in the honest, barefaced voice of her, even though the high tones are more potent than ravishing at times, even though the range of color is relatively small.

Where Miss Culp's strength lies, it still seems after a year of absence from her singing, is in the fitness of her interpretation. Among the Schubert numbers she was distinguished by a number of movements, especially expressive and delicate shades of accent, so slight and so illuminating that single words caught an individual color utterly unrelated to inflexible timbre, a logistic sullen and fatigued, a logistic sullen and fatigued, a dynamic scheme generally rich in perfectly rendered contrast. These seem to be the cardinal tenets of the older school.

It is not to be denied that a short dozen songs in this style tax severely a singer's resources. The three from Gustav Mahler's pen fall on ears a bit wearied, and the songs themselves, of uncompromising ruggedness and uncompromising melody, charm, made less my impression than could be wished. The going out last, a lack of "harmless" Italian operas, Miss Culp chose another three, relatively unknown. Of a third miscellaneous group a song by Carl Orffian Sharp, "A Japanese" Death Song," was a gem of interpretation as it is of conception. Miss Culp's program was completed with two Dutch folk songs and a Serenade by De Laage. It was a program of heterogeneity after the most orthodox articles of the faith.

Pasquale Talarico, pianist, and Ismael

Richardson, soprano, appeared at Central Music Hall at the same hour. Mr. Talarico, an exceedingly promising young virtuoso, was heard to play the MacDowell "Traces" sonata. It was a reading from and partially accompanied; the solo work was omitted. The piece was notable, and the largo was read with dignified gravity. The finale rather failed the title through a lack of "harmless" Italian operas. Miss Richardson's small tone was unexpressive with the difficulties of Brahms' "Die Malerei" and "Das Mutter-Spritz" from the fact of a pronounced unaccordance of pitch.

Daedalus as we do not wish to tell Herbert Butler and Edward Collins in advance how they will play their program of a few days hence, we shall defer review of their concert indefinitely heretofore for yesterday, until after the performances.

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Miss Gertrude E. Schubert

Miss Gertrude F. Schubert's engagement to Ogden T. McClure of Chicago was announced last Thursday at a reception given by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Schubert of 81 Winthrop road, Brookline, Mass.

## Society in New York Dance to Aid Belgians

New York, Feb. 6.—(Special)—The Committee for Relief in Belgium will be a participant in the Mid-Caribbean tournament this evening as the first of a series of engagements to aid the Institute in Education and Research, Princeton, N. J.

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**CLUBS**

## UDGE MARY M. FISHER of the Boys' court will speak today at the meeting of the Woman's Fellowship club in Knights of Columbus hall, 6185 Cottage Grove avenue, at 2:30 p. m. A class in parliamentary law under the direction of Mrs. J. E. Thorneike will meet tomorrow at the home of the president of the club, Mrs. M. Frank Ritter, of 1612 East Marquette road.

Chapter A-III, Illinois P. E. O., will celebrate anniversary day today at 2 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. Carrie K. Allison, 5149 Woodlawn avenue. Miss Elsie King will assist the hostess.

At the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences, 6 North Michigan avenue, the following lectures will be given this week:

"Broad," Tuesday and Friday at 10 a. m. and Thursday at 2:30 p. m.; "Household Business," Wednesday at 10:30 a. m., by Miss Lillian Kemp; "The Mother and Child," Wednesday at 4 p. m., by Dr. Isaac A. Abt.

Boy D. West will speak today at a meeting of the Reproductive Women's Association of Illinois at the Hamilton club at 1 p. m.

"Gentlemen's Night" will be observed tonight by the North End club, Mrs. Poile La Follette and George Middleton will give a number of one act plays.

The Woodlawn center of the Infant Welfare society will meet at 3 p. m. today at the Colonial hotel.

There will be a meeting of the Dames of the Loyal Legion this afternoon at the Congress hotel.

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## University Lectures.

The University Lecture association of the University of Chicago announces its schedule for the week beginning today.

MONDAY.—In Popular Taste: Modern Music and Its Shortcomings. Prof. L. F. Fullerton, Princeton University, 6 p. m. In the Auditorium of the University Club of London, England. Admission, 50 cents. Oak Park.

TUESDAY.—Modern Drama. Prof. Hobson, Atlanta, Ga., 8 p. m.

WEDNESDAY.—Critic of the Nations. Prof. Hobson, Atlanta, Ga., 8 p. m.

THURSDAY.—The Social Condition of the Negro. Prof. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta, Ga., 8 p. m.

FRIDAY.—The Family of the Nations. Prof. Hobson, Atlanta, Ga., 8 p. m.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES to Have Dance.

The parish societies of St. Viator's church will give their annual Catholic ball at the Irving Park Hotel on Saturday evening.

CLEAR AWAY PIMPLES

There is one remedy that seldom fails to remove all pimples, black heads and whiteheads that make the nose red, clear and healthy.

Any dermatologist can supply you with some, generally overcomes all skin disease.

Acne, scabs, itch, pimples, black heads in most cases give no acne. Frequently, minor blemishes disappear overnight. Itching never goes away.

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